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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XXIV.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JANUARY 16, 1901.

No. 4.

OIL, LARD,
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TALLOW,
GLUE.

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ON PAGE 43.

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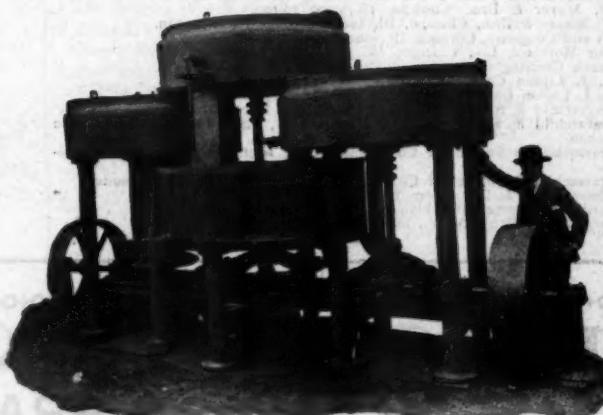
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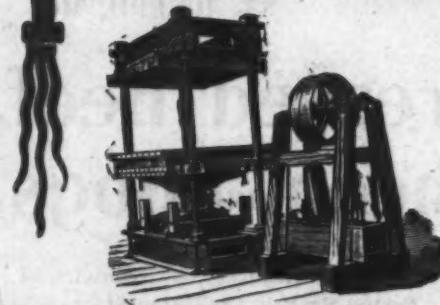
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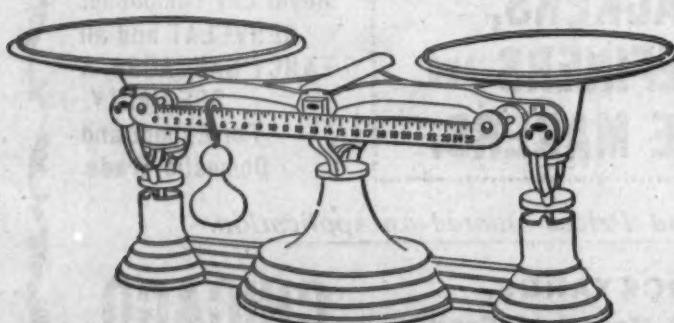
Cudahy Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., two 150-ton.
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 Canadian Packing Co., London, Ont., one 35-ton.
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The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).

The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.

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Secrets of Canning.

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Rosenbaum, Sigmund.

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Weicks' Sons, P.

BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.

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BUTCHERS, WHOLESALE.

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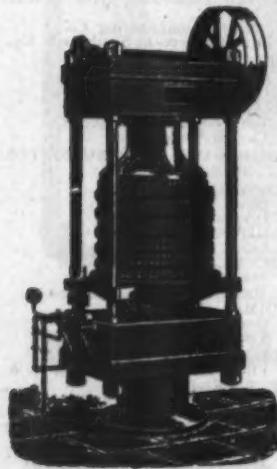
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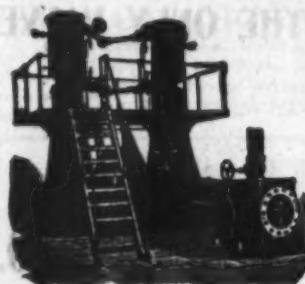
1, 3 and 5 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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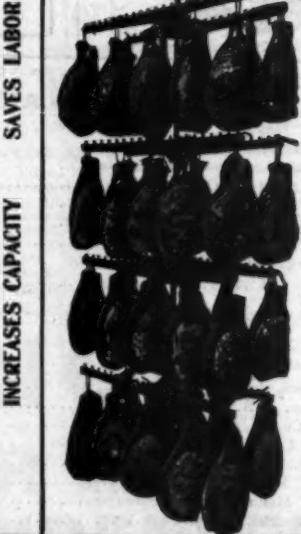
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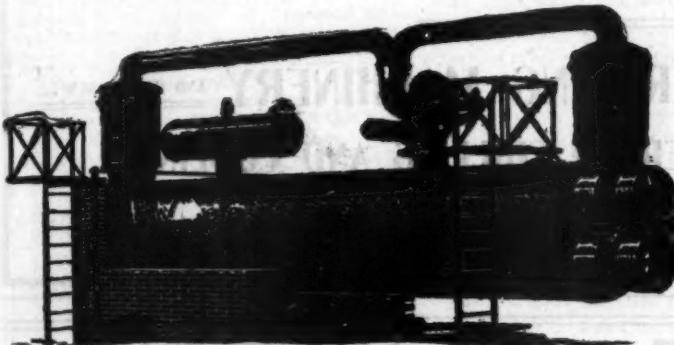
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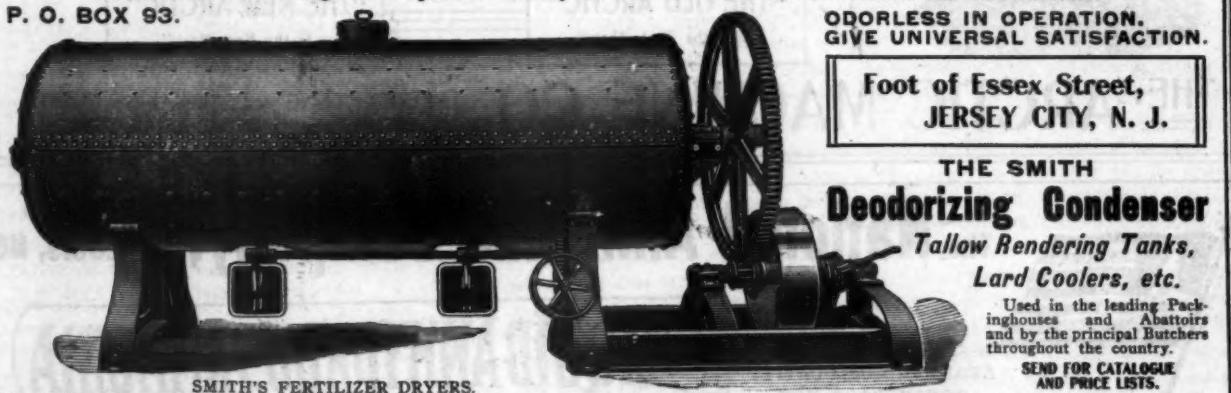
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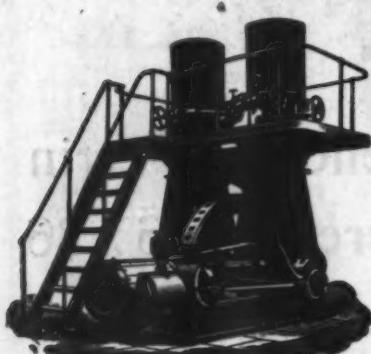
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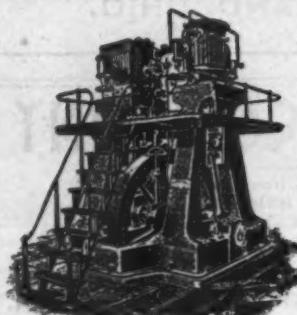
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HOG AND BEEF IN THE EAST AND SOUTH.

With a bit of organization and more life
the Eastern Seaboard States of our country
will stir up a meat and provision boom. The
high price of hogs, cattle and sheep affords
the opportunity. If the East will shoot a
ray of thought away from iron, steel, coal and
textile fabrics to the food factory there is
much profit awaiting the result. Feeders!
Fat cattle! Good porkers! Export stuff!
Those are the subjects which agitate the
factory and the merchant.

Just think a bit. The market demand is for
high-grade beefs, sheep and hogs; for hand-
fed stock. They produce not only prime, high-
grade meats, but oils of the same quality. The
Eastern farm can grow such stock and grow
the feed with which to fatten them. The ex-
port, and our best domestic markets lie east
of the Mississippi River. Our ports are on
the Eastern seaboard. Fat stock factories,
feed and shipping ports are together thus giving
the best economic conditions for the up-
building of a fine and a profitable Atlantic
seaboard meat and provision trade. The farmers
can grow the grain and the stock. It will
pay them to do so. The weather conditions
in the Eastern States are very favorable to
the fostering of such a business, and the
farms of that section are hardly suitable for
much else. The saving of long-distance
freights in the haulage of feed, cattle and the
manufactured products, and the cheaper cost
of fuel are important items in the running of
a successful and a profitable food enter-
prise. The Eastern factory starts with these
advantages. Not many years ago Baltimore
was a great pork-packing center. There is no
earthly reason why this same city should not
revive her former fame in this line. She is
in the midst of a fine feeding and growing sec-
tion with a salubrious climate about her.

West Virginia is teaching us an important
live stock lesson in this direction by the ex-
cellent lambs and sheep which she is yearly
sending to market. A few years ago "Virginia
lambs," now so well known, were not heard
of. Old Virginia has a fine specimen of the
bush "razor back" bacon hog, whose meat is
very sweet and most desirable. This hog
serves to point the bacon hog idea for the
whole of the Middle South, where all of the
year-around conditions are most favorable for

the production of the much-needed pork for
the market.

The "root hog or die" period is past. The
hog is too valuable now to be thrown upon
his own snout for his existence. He is worth
feeding, caring for and building up. But the
fact that he could "root" all the year around
and live in the woods without help suggests
the conditions which remain, viz., that there
is a climate down there in which a hog can
live outdoors all the year and turn in some
measure of profit to his owner.

The industrial conditions noted above seem
to show that the world's market conditions
are ripe for a revival and healthy development
of the meat and provision industry of the
East and South.

This whole country will have to strain all
of its producing energies to meet the grow-
ing consumptive demands upon its food fac-
tories, or we will lose much of that trade
which we are arousing and directing towards
us. It will simply go elsewhere and influence
the creation of a competitor against our own
food industry.

WATER AND MEAT.

Scientists tried to scare the life out of us
for drinking fresh warm slaughterhouse blood
for the vivifying of our own and for the
strong life there is in this crimson fluid.
These ultra specialists try to take a fall out
of our stomachs for eating wholesome meats
by discussing bugs and smaller things which
they claim infest all animal flesh. Now the
same school of investigators tell us that we
must not drink water that is too pure because
our system needs many of the impurities
which are found in unfiltered waters. We
are now told that the abhorred spring at
Wildbad-Gastin, Germany, known to tourists
as "The Poisoned Fountain," is not poisoned
at all, even though deep quaffs of its lucid
waters make the indiscreet imbiber deathly
sick immediately. Science has now shown be-
yond doubt that the clear, sparkling water of
this spring is chemically pure, filtered of every
evil thing. It contains neither microbes nor
minerals. It is absolutely pure; yet frequenters
to its fountain get violent attacks of gas-
tric catarrh. Prof. Koeppe has solved the
mystery by showing that the water of this
famous spring is too pure. In that lays their
danger to animal life.

"Unless previously saturated to a certain
point with organic matter, water attracts to

itself the salts contained in the cells of the mucus membrane, and the latter suffers deterioration, resulting in inflammatory mischief," says Prof. Koeppe.

The above properly explains why live stock drinking from the clear, rippling rills which trickle from the white snow sheds and the poisonless glaciers are more or less afflicted with stomach troubles. Experience has taught these facts in a blunt sort of way to the American ranchman who fattens his beef in the fertile plains where the waters of the melting snow sheds have first received their needed impregnation for health.

THE BANE OF A FRUITFUL COUNTRY.

Australia is now a constitutional federation facing development and planning to overcome the hindrances to the country's progress.

The Australian Colonies have had two great deterring causes to hurt their prosperity in the meat export line just at a time too when the European, Philippine and South African markets are inviting the antipodean products to their doors. But of late years Australian suet is boiled out in the live carcass and the living mutton dried up on the plains. The two causes which have severely handicapped Australia are the long drouth which parched the grazing country for five years and the rabbit pest, which destroyed the grasses over a very large area in the four colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia. The result of these causes and a general meat shortage throughout the world is that Australian mutton is now worth 6c per pound f. o. b. at London or Liverpool, and that is low for good carcass stuff. Lamb of good quality will fetch 7c per pound or more. This is for frozen meats with the expense of deporting to be added.

How near the enforced price of Australian lamb and mutton gets to the competitive margin of the world-trade is readily seen by those who follow such things. It means also that the colonial domestic supply is being paid for at a price which staggers the "oldest inhabitant" who cares to think back two decades. Australia grows a good, savory mutton carcass which would readily find a market if not barred by high prices. The Cotswold and the Crossbred carcass of the "Land of the Golden Fleece" is rich and toothsome.

Australian frozen mutton is worth, at present, about 4½c per pound f. o. b. in that country by the carload lots.

There is no country on the face of the globe which can produce more and cheaper good mutton in the shortest possible time under favorable conditions than the country of the evergreen forests can produce. Rain! rain! rain! That is the ranchers' cry and prayer. With water everything grows. Some day wells and irrigation will dispense drouth conditions; then look out for the whirlwind of prosperity on the island continent.

PAINTING THE SMOKED HERB-RING.

The British "Food Preservatives" Committee of the House of Commons is startling itself with the amount of extraordinary information it is getting; not so much as to the commonly known preservatives and disinfectants, but in the fruitful field of coloring matter. Those who instigated this investigation intended it as a relentless pursuit of borax, boracic acid and similar antisepsics. The doctors and scientists, however, destroyed this line by testifying to the healthfulness of these substances when properly used. The committee, with a grim determination to cover the field, went into the smoking and coloring line of preservatives with startling results. They have found out a fact nauseous to English stomachs that nearly everything, down to the humble smoked herring, is colored with some dye or other. The coloring hides the defects and charms the eye. Dr. Hope stated that coloring matter was sometimes used to merely ornament the article. Sometimes these dyes were used to conceal uncleanness. "Rice, for instance, colored with coal-tar dye, was used to make what is called 'egg powders,' some of which had no association whatever with the product of hens." The above medical and expert assault was not in line with the attack originally planned.

Those who started the false alarm on food preservatives are now amazed at the real alarm which the experts and the "Food Preservatives" Committee are sending out on the poisonous colors now used in the manufacture and presentation of European cured foods. When the humble smoked herring has to be dyed up with coal-tar to make it more presentable to the eye borax can be allowed to go on with its healthful disinfecting of foods and add in its purifying agency to the condiments of our table. The parliamentary committee has dropped borax in its hot pursuit of the poisons used in food.

BEEF MEASLES AND MEDICAL FRIGHT.

The generic name for "beef measles" is *taenia saginata* or *taenia mediocanellata*. This peculiar bovine disease fills the beef flesh with little beady particles which are really the eggs of tape worm. The fact that this disease is prevalent in tropical cattle, and especially so now, as it has broken out in the northern part of Australia, from which comes much of London's frozen beef supply. Beef measles are believed to produce tape worm in human beings who eat the infected flesh. This fact may account for the cases of tape worm from raw beef or underdone beef which have attracted the attention of doctors lately and caused them to state that raw or partially cooked beef of any kind will cause this dangerous worm in the mankind.

Doctors get disease fright like every one else. When they find a case of poisoning from a substance, they are too ready to credit the trouble to the substance itself and not to the noxious element which may have got into that particular piece of meat, or what not. No animal of any kind should be slaughtered for human consumption anywhere without an ante-mortem and a post-mortem examination.

GROUT BILL REPORTED.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture, by a vote of 5 to 4, has ordered a favorable report on the oleo-margarine bill.

The favorable report of the committee has been expected for some time, but this is a long way from final passage, and though every attempt will be made by the dairy interests to get it through, even to saddling it upon one of the other bills if possible, there is little or no chance of their succeeding in their un-American scheme.

PURE FOOD BILL.

Senator Ambler has introduced into the New York Legislature a bill adding to the present agricultural laws, a chapter as follows:

Prohibition as to Adulterated Food.—No person or persons, firm, association, or corporation, shall, within this State, manufacture, produce, sell, offer or expose for sale any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act. The term "food" as used herein shall include all condiments and all articles or products used for food by man.

Definition of Adulterated Food.—An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act:

First. If any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it.

Third. If any valuable constituent has been wholly or in part abstracted from it.

Fourth. If it is in imitation or sold under the name of another article.

Fifth. If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not.

Sixth. If it is coated, polished or powdered whereby damage is concealed or if it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is.

Seventh. If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health; provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to healthful and wholesome mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package manufactured, produced, offered or exposed for sale be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds and shall be so labeled as to plainly indicate that they are mixtures, combinations, compounds or blends with the name and percentage of each ingredient therein.

This act or any part thereof shall not be construed as repealing or superseding any of the provisions of the agricultural law.

Appraisers Decision.

Before the United States General Appraisers at New York. The merchandise of Jos. Hecht & Sons, in question, was classified as dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under provision for hides of cattle in paragraph 437 of the Act of 1897. The importers claimed the merchandise to be skins, and free of duty under paragraph 664. In the absence of any evidence tending to show error in the classification of the collector, it was found that duty was correctly assessed.

Fertilizer Plant Burned.

The plant of the Shreveport (La.) Fertilizer Company, of which J. J. Green, superintendent, and W. F. Taylor are the principal owners, was burned. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss will aggregate several thousand dollars.

THE GREAT NATIONAL LIVE STOCK CONVENTION

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JANUARY 14-19, 1901.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

Every male citizen of Salt Lake City is entitled to free drinks wherever a stockman is found in these United States, and every Salt Lake City lady is entitled to have the hat of every live stock man in this country lifted to her for the royal manner in which the 5,000 delegates and guests which the fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association drew to Salt Lake City this week. I will make free to say that every city in this country should lift its hat to the metropolis of the salt main for the faultless and the prodigal way in which the people of this beautiful and hospitable Queen City received and entertained the delegates and their wives during this whole week.

Entertained Every Minute.

The city threw open her generous and friendly arms and folded the visitors to her warm breast and just made them feel at home. It really seemed as if every minute was planned into some happy function which had injected into it the essence of pleasure. No one could feel lonesome or get tired, the events were so evenly and happily balanced.

The Entertainment and Reception Committees were big in size, heart, brain and energy. Every niche and crevice seemed to have been seen and covered. There was no room to kick and no time to kick. The ladies of Salt Lake City sweetly seconded the gentlemen in a dual set of enjoyable affairs, which filled in the time of the visiting ladies most pleasantly. So well did the ladies succeed as hostesses that every one is praising the daughters of this lovely and enchanting city. The tongue of every visitor to Salt Lake City this week is singing the praises of this historical terrestrial Zion.

I wish to stop right here and thank Jesse M. Smith, the tall, handsome, auburn-haired sycamore of the Salt Lake Valley, for his many excellent courtesies, and to say that no committee ever did better service or made more friends than his committee has done.

Beats the World.

I have jumped right in ahead to say these things of Salt Lake City and her lovely people before I even said that I had arrived here, because that seemed to me to be the most important. If you beat Salt Lake City's profuse and inimitable hospitality you beat the world, and you've got to beat the world to get any new records on the line of hospitality, friendly greeting and friendly treating of both sexes.

Look at this record:

The big committees first went around and swore in the hotels not to skin the live stock men. Then they collected the thousands which were expended in the lavish entertainment of the strangers within the gates. Then the committees opened their hearts and the purse strings so that no one—not even my delegation of two from the furthest point—might send up a lonesome sigh for home.

Listen! The Governor extended to us the freedom of the State of Utah, with freedom from arrest and promise of Executive clemency. The Mayor of Salt Lake City handed us the freedom of the city and told the police to let us alone. The citizens opened their

doors and said come in and sup with us. Ladies entertained and kept open house—Gentile and Zionist alike, and as one host. Every adjournment of the sessions of the greatest business convention on earth led right into one or more diversions provided for the pleasure and amusement of the guests. The Salt Lake Railroad was handed over to us one day to ride up and down to Salt Air—the great beach—for nothing. The theaters swung open their doors for a night; the house of the First Presidency of the Church of the Latter Day Saints received with open doors and elaborate incidents; reception upon reception took in the time.

Well, everybody loves Salt Lake City, and one would be a hog of the meanest mountain breed if he did not do so.

But, I am forgetting the great convention of the stockmen in America.

Billions Represented.

Tuesday morning, President John W. Springer called the fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock Convention to order on schedule time, and the owners of over \$600,000,000 worth of live stock, and over \$2,000,000,000 worth of invested capital got right down to work.

The convention hall seats about 3,500 people, and it was packed from center to circumference with hundreds outside clamoring for entrance. Bishop Orson F. Whitney offered the invocation. Held's band played "America." Then the president gripped his pretty solid silver gavel, rapped the immense sea of faces into a dead silence, and the feet of hogs, sheep, cattle and horses began to tramp on the proceedings.

This great Mormon Tabernacle Hall got down to business with distinguished live stock owners and notable invited guests occupying the coveted seats of Zion's high priests. It was a unique spectacle to see these brainy live stock men from the four corners of this country sitting for the first time in a Mormon tabernacle doing missionary work for live stock.

Governor's Welcome.

President Springer introduced the handsome Governor of Utah, Heber M. Wells, who made a ringing, able and witty speech. He welcomed the delegates and their friends in such a way as to make them feel the welcome. The Mayor being absent, Mayor pro tem, George Buckle extended the city's welcome. The mountain range of boils on his neck did not seem to disturb his earnestness or enthusiasm. "Beet Sugar" R. M. Allen, of Nebraska, responded for the convention. Then the convention members took a hand themselves, and nearly lifted the roof of the big hall as a sort of way of showing their gladness. You know how earnest stockmen voice their feelings when they are sure of their ground. Well, they did it this time.

The opening ceremonies and their incidents took up the morning session.

The afternoon session was given to President Springer's able address and to five-minute talks by delegates from the various States. Much was gleaned from these heart-to-heart love feast confessions of men from every part of our country.

Wednesday, 16th inst., was filled with the reading of the very able and important papers announced on the programme.

The convention, by a unanimous vote, passed a very strong resolution demanding the stamping of shoddy fabrics as such, and called for effective national legislation upon this subject. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, The policy of the American Government for the past thirty years or more has been to protect home manufacture and home-grown products and so purify the manufactured article, and,

Against Shoddy Fabrics.

"Whereas, Recent statistical facts disclose the paradox that the present production of woolen and worsted finished fabrics by the manufacturers of wool in the United States is the largest in a period of twenty years, and that the consumption of raw wool is smaller at the present than at any other time during the same period, and believing that the cause for this condition arises in a large measure from an extensive use of cotton and shoddy in what is put as so-called woolen goods; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the National Live Stock Association in convention assembled at Salt Lake City, Utah, that we conceive it to be our duty to call the attention of our representatives in Congress to these facts, and ask them to provide and enact such legislation as will prevent deceit and fraud in marketing the manufactured article, as wholly of wool, when, in fact, the same is made largely from cotton and shoddy, by compelling the manufacturers, under Federal supervision, to label their finished product as wholly wool, or part cotton or part shoddy, as the case may be, and to provide suitable penalties for violation of these provisions of such an act; and be it further

"Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by the president of this association to investigate these conditions and present them to Congress in detail, and labor for the passage of such a law, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to each Senator and Representative in Congress."

The Grout Bill.

The afternoon session was devoted to the infamous Grout Oleomargarine bill. Col. John F. Hobbs opened the ball with a very strong speech, in which he held butter and oleomargarine up to each other's face chemically and commercially, so they could be seen. He then showed the unscrupulousness of the butter people—that is, those produce fellows who are more interested in snide butters than they are in the cow. He was listened to with the greatest interest. Upon rising to address the convention against the Grout bill Col. Hobbs received an ovation. He was listened to with marked attention as he waded through the characters of butter and oleomargarine and the unscrupulousness of the tactics of the butter lobby and the butter sellers, also the bulk of the makers of commercial butters. At the conclusion of his speech "The delegate against the Grout bill," as Col. Hobbs has become known here, he received another demonstration of marked approval.

Just as Col. Hobbs concluded his notable address against the Grout bill and while the applause was still ringing in the ears of the butter men present, Judge Patrick, of Colorado, was seen to hastily finish writing on a sheet of paper and then to rise. "Mr. President," he said, in a measured, steady voice, "I desire to move the following:

"Resolved, That this convention thank Col. John F. Hobbs for the strong address which he has come all the way from New York City to deliver before us, and that his paper, *The National Provisioner*, be hereby authorized to print 2,000 copies of his address in pamphlet form to be used in the continued fight against the Grout oleomargarine bill."

The resolution was seconded by Hon. William Bolton, Secretary of the great Oklahoma Live Stock Association, and carried almost unanimously.

An Insulting Letter.

Col. Hobbs returned thanks and said that he had more like that in his shop. Col. Hobbs drew attention to an insulting and senseless "open letter" which the National Dairy Union had caused to be distributed about the hall. Members glanced through it and cast it to the floor in utter disgust, feeling that the representatives of 30,000,000 cattle which the new census will give us outside of the 17,000,000 dairy cows, 60,000,000 sheep which it will be found we have, and nearly 50,000,000 hogs besides millions of horses and mules, have enough strength and sense to take care of themselves and a right to be heard in their own behalf.

The above incidents gave the convention a breathing spell.

Later on Col. Hobbs was made an honorary life member of the Association as a mark of appreciation of his "eminent services in defense of oleomargarine."

Willson on Butter.

Hon. D. W. Willson, editor of the "Elgin (Ill.) Dairy Report," was introduced to take the butter side of the question. Mr. Willson made a good and able plea for the "good old cow," but he seemed to have a consciousness that he was talking to an audience which knew a little by itself of the butter question. He felt his way well but ended in a good fair-minded straddle of the question. In fact, Mr. Willson is too fair-minded a man to hold up butter as the present agitators in the Dairy Union are trying to run things and get legislation. I am not afraid to say that I believe that the able editor of the "Dairy Report" and I could fix up an oleomargarine-butter bill in fifteen minutes which would meet the exigencies of the case and suit fair-minded men on both sides of the question.

Mr. Willson was patiently heard and there were small streaks of approval through the "milky way" of the audience now and again. He was applauded for his fair struggle for butter.

Prof. Linfield said some platitudes from the "open letter" and other sources. He added no strength to the situation.

The session closed without a vote. By motion the consideration of the Grout bill was put over to Thursday morning to give five-minute speakers a chance to be heard.

The floor of the hall and the galleries were packed during the entire session.

The secretary's report and the report of the executive committee were read and adopted as made by unanimous votes.

After some preliminary business on Thursday morning the convention got right on to the Grout bill schedule. Several short talks were made on both sides. Then President Springer asked for the courtesy of the last five minutes. No objection. He rolled up his sleeves and proceeded to skin the insulters of the intelligent stockmen and of the great and

powerful live stock interests of this country in the following incisive and masterly style, the body swaying and "hurrying" as their forceful and inimitable presiding officer ripped along, scattering dairy fur in his oratorial and hard-hitting course:

Springer Closes Debate.

Mr. Springer went on to say that the Grout bill was a menace to the sheepmen, the cattlemen, the horsemen and to almost everybody else. "I call your attention," he said, "to a circular letter which has been sent out to the members of this convention, and which is signed by Charles Y. Knight, secretary of the National Dairy Union. In that circular letter he says: 'We are in this fight to a finish, and if the live stock people want our representatives before Congress from year to year to antagonize their measures, let them endeavor to prevent the passage of the Grout bill now before the Senate. We will be back promptly on the 3rd day of December, 1901, and we will be there for one purpose. We will show the live stock men that it is a poor game that two can't play.' I want to say that we accept the challenge. We say to them 'Do your worst.' I am not a champion of the oleo men or the dairymen, but I do say that I have a right to purchase oleo and do what I please with it. If I want to feed it to my cattle or my men I have a right to do so."

Against Grout Bill.

The remarks of the president were received with applause, and then came the question of the adoption of the resolution protesting against the passage of the Grout bill, and it went through with an overwhelming majority, the noes being very few and scattered.

Then the following consolation resolution was passed.

Whereas, The members of the National Live Stock Association are producers of raw food products,

Whereas, The adulteration of food products has become a serious menace to the value of the raw products of the members of this association; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Live Stock Association unanimously indorse a pure food bill that shall compel dealers to sell all food products for exactly what they are.

A unanimous adoption followed.

At the conclusion of President Springer's great speech and while the rafters were still ringing with the power of his eloquence the motion against the Grout bill was put and carried almost unanimously. Some of the butter people felt so hard hit and so mean about it that they didn't have the heart to vote against the God-voice which whispered the truth in their honest hearts.

Greatest Debate of Convention.

Thus ended the great debate on the greatest question before the greatest live stock convention ever held in the annals of man—ancient or modern. The oleomargarine resolutions upon the programme were, after conference with their author, turned into a memorial to the United States Senate, after being presented by the executive committee.

The next great subject before the convention, viz., the leasing of the public domain, was laid upon the table and thus eliminated from the attention of this convention. This left the matter, by unanimous consent, in *statu quo*.

During the remaining sessions of the convention the following resolutions were passed by practically unanimous votes:

On motion of Baker, of Illinois:

Resolved, That all retiring members of the executive committee, including those who had been members of the first committee, be made honorary members of the association."

Under this resolution, which was adopted

by a unanimous vote, the following were made honorary members: D. N. Stickney, Wyoming; Peter Jansen, Nebraska; F. M. Stewart, South Dakota; A. B. Robertson, Texas; J. D. Wood, Idaho; John Sparks, Nevada; John R. Stoller, Missouri; E. H. Callister, Utah; H. A. Jastro, California.

On motion of Mr. Levering, of Indiana, it was

Resolved, That Hon. John F. Hobbs, of New York, be made an honorary life member of this association in recognition of his services in the oleomargarine fight.

Hon. D. W. Willson, of Elgin, Ill., and Judge C. C. Goodwin, of Salt Lake City, were also made honorary members for eminent services.

Resolutions of Condolence.

During the session very strong resolutions were passed deeply lamenting the death of P. D. Armour, lauding his distinguished career and condoling with his bereaved family.

At the Thursday afternoon session President Springer rose and said in substance: "We're going to fight the Grout bill to a finish. Put your hands in your pockets and let us have some powder."

That started the fun. In less than 35 minutes nearly \$10,000 was in hand. Col. Hobbs rose and said: "We've dug deep in our own pockets to carry on the fight to date, but The National Provisioner will do more. We will give \$2 of each subscription you send us to the fighting fund. You can just send the \$2 to Secretary Martin, the remaining mite to us to cover postage and The National Provisioner will come to you for a year."

Heroine of Convention.

This was received with great applause. Mrs. Gregory, the plucky proprietor of "The Kings and Queens of the Ranges," gave 1,000 subscriptions to the anti-Grout bill fund. She was justly the heroine of the occasion and richly deserved the ovation given her and her magnificent offer. She is the pet of the stockmen and they all love her. This spontaneous action on the part of the live stock men shows that they mean business and are in dead earnest. They are aroused as never before and the butter interests will feel the grip of the live stock hand upon the legislative throttle. They are going to make some Congressmen's ears ring and they are going to jostle the seats and memories of State legislators. The live stock men of the Northwest can do thing or two themselves when they are of a mind to and they swore the oath besides doing a bit of outside "crossing" on lots of subjects. When the "yaller dog" of the dairy gets through with the next two years or more of the coming scrimmage he will feel that he has met the range mastiff and needs a bit of hair.

President Springer lost all influence with the executive committee and found himself in spite of his protest, nominated unanimously for another term. The convention, as a body, when it received the nomination, just jumped to its feet, "ayed" unanimously again and yelled itself hoarse at the pleasure of having Springer again in the chair. The modest presiding officer said, "Well, boys, if I have to, I have to. I haven't got the nerve to go against you all. I'll do the best I can." After about ten minutes quiet was restored. Then the remainder of the old officers were re-elected with the exception of Second Vice-President J. D. Wood, who positively declined re-election. In his place was elected F. J. Hagenbarth, of Spencer, Idaho. He is one of the brainiest men in the convention.

Secretary Charles F. Martin has done superhuman work and his name is in every stockman's mouth. "Charlie Martin? Why, yes, I know Charlie. He's the finest secretary there is." He is loved by the stockmen as one of their own, and justly so. He needs rest and a committee of safety to tell him

when he is tired and needs rest. He never knows that himself. Assistant Secretary Johnson, of the "Denver Daily Stockman," is a brainy assistant. He has great endurance and fine executive ability. Mr. Johnson was re-elected assistant secretary, and his excellent paper was again made the official organ of the National Live Stock Association.

Friday morning the convention, after a stirring contest between Chicago and Omaha, decided to go to Chicago next December at the time of the great Live Stock Exposition at that city. The remaining papers were read, resolutions thanking everyone deserving of the convention's thanks were passed and the fourth annual of this great organization closed and rolled its record into the archives of the past to be talked of and referred to for a long time.

Saturday afternoon the members began to scatter and were still getting out when I left. The Wool Growers' Association opened their convention on Saturday and will finish on Monday. Utah and Salt Lake City have won thousands of hearts.

President Springer met the surprise of his life on Friday night at the Elks' smoker. He was quietly engaged with some friends at the Knutsford when suddenly a committee arrived, took him bodily from his company, placed him in a carriage, drove him to the smoker and stood him up before fully 2,500 people there. He expected to have to climb a greasy pole or do some other "hazing" command, when, to his amazement, a \$500 diamond jeweled watch, locket and chain were flashed before his eyes and forced upon him. It was a physical token of their esteem by the live stock men of America. It was beautifully engraved. On the inside it said, "Presented by the convention of the National Live Stock Association to Hon. John W. Springer, as a mark of their esteem. Salt Lake City, Utah, 1901."

Mr. Springer deserves any good thing the boys deem fit to give him or to say about him. The bashfulness and blank astonishment on his face was only equaled by his famous dodge when the camera shooter sprung the flash light gun on the president and the audience on the first day of the convention. Next to Springer's magnificent career as live stock president that dodge was the cleanest thing on record. The watch is a gem, richly jeweled with other gems. If you meet him just pull out that watch and have a look at it. And if you think Springer can't dodge, just try a shot at his dodger.

President's Address.

Delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention of the National Live Stock Association—Ladies and Gentlemen of Salt Lake: From the confines of a country teeming with activity, we have come up to this modern Zion to give thanks for continued prosperity in every line of the live stock industry. This magnificent audience would indicate that the people of Utah have welcomed the stockmen of the United States with open arms. Your distinguished characteristics are easily discernible. On every hand we behold the tireless energy of your citizens. This matchless city, its streets, temple, churches, business houses, reclaimed from the great American desert, speak in praise of those who sleep in yonder silent city, for they builded wiser than they knew. And to those about us—America's Western sons and daughters—we congratulate you upon your valor and worth, which we assert are second to none in this broad land. A redeemed wilderness! A land now supporting 280,000 people, where a generation back could number only 85,000. Your broad fields for grain, orchards, vineyards, sheep and cattle, fabulous mineral wealth in hill and mountain, with the Utah sunshine over

all—and we sum up a picture of Utah's prosperity. You have had an abiding faith in your country which is indicated on every side. From nature's chaotic ruins the wilderness blossoms as the rose, while your history reads like a romance. May continued success attend your every effort is the heartfelt wish of all live stockmen, this week your willing captives.

Cause for Congratulation.

No one can look over such a vast concourse of people and not have his soul stirred to the depths. And no man surrounded by such a gathering of American citizens can fail to be impressed with the intelligence, patriotism and the prosperity everywhere so indisputably manifested. The American stockman takes a pardonable pride in his valuable live stock holdings, and in his supreme confidence not only in his own but in his country's brilliant future. He believes in an intelligent progress; he believes in producing a higher quality of live stock; in obtaining a broader education that he may grow mentally bigger and broader; he believes in building a brighter, more comfortable and happy American home, which is our chief object lesson to the world. That modest siren of prosperity has wooed and won the people of this country, encouraging them to believe in themselves, and in their ability to feed and clothe the world, and to do a successful business even with the islands of the seas. It has been ordained that our Americanism shall broaden with the years, and we enter the twentieth century greater, broader, grander than our forefathers entered the nineteenth century. Let us congratulate ourselves, fellow-stockmen, that we are a part of this princely heritage, and that we, too, share in the satisfaction and confidence that has taken possession of our people in the last decade.

Organization Necessary.

The stockmen of the United States now clearly recognize that they must maintain an energetic national organization if they would have their interests looked after, knowing full well that this century will present new questions for solution with broader opportunities for commercial success. In our own business to-day there are too many small leaks; too heavy taxation; too many thieves and stock rustlers abroad; too many State inspection fees. The whole interstate inspection business should be controlled by the Federal Government, without a dollar's expense to the shipper.

One subject which has engaged our attention this past year has been the amendment now pending in Congress, known as bill No. 353, which extends the time limit on shipments of cattle from twenty-eight to thirty-three hours in winter under proper restrictions. Upon the invitation of President Brown I addressed the Humane Society of the United States at their meeting in September last at Pittsburg, in the hopes this society would withdraw its opposition to our bill. I hope some favorable action will yet be taken by its committee on law, to which my resolution was referred with power to act. The argument submitted by your president at that meeting will be found printed with the proceedings of the fourth annual convention.

Oleomargarine Legislation.

There is now pending before the Senate what is known as the Grout bill, which passed the House by a large majority, and which seeks to impose 10 cents a pound tax on oleomargarine in the sole interest of the dairy-men of the United States. The direct object to be attained by this bill is to so tax oleomargarine that it will no longer be able to compete with butter in the market, and thus leave our home market to the butter trust.

No more rank piece of Federal legislation was ever proposed, and which, if passed, takes the butter from the table of the poor throughout this land. The time has fully come when the great stock interests must be represented in Washington by as able men as we have in the business, and by the very best legal talent. We can no longer afford, for a few thousand dollars per annum, to leave our needs to unadvised and selfish legislators. We should have such an organization that when assaults are made in Washington upon the live-stock industry (as is now the case with the Grout bill), that we could employ our ablest men to go there and defeat all such special legislation, and we should give our Senators and Congressmen to understand that while we have no special favors to ask, that we will to a man resist both men and measures which have for their object the working of hardships upon the live-stock producers of this country. If we cannot present a solid front to the enemy, if we are all to go before legislative committees beseeching as cattlemen, as horsemen, as sheepmen and as hogmen—if our influence is divided into various national stock interests instead of as a whole consolidated power, we may as well pack our grips and go back to our farms and ranches, and let the live-stock industry lapse into innocuous desuetude, as it was before the National Live Stock Association was organized, and began its crusade for just laws and fair treatment for every branch of the industry.

Assisted by Washington.

You will all recall the fight made by this organization for the continuation of the experiments and distribution of vaccine virus to stamp out blackleg in cattle. We were opposed by all the private concerns in this country and abroad. We proved it only cost 1 cent per dose and the trust sold it for 15 cents. As it was of general public interest that blackleg should be stamped out, we succeeded with Secretary Wilson's aid in keeping up the experiments under the bureau of animal industry, and Congress continued the appropriation for free vaccine. Is this of no consequence? Does this not show what a great consolidated live stock organization can accomplish? Then, again, take the inspection of sheep and lambs. We succeeded in obtaining Government inspection, which entitled carloads to be allowed shipment to the markets without being held up at every crossroad by State inspectors, who wanted a fee for looking through the bars of the double-deck cars—many of the onlookers absolutely without ability to have told whether they were sheep or goats. The State laws of nearly every Western State need rewriting and revising, that all laws appertaining to live stock (including brands and bounties) shall be uniform and similar in the various States. We should now ask of the railway management a universal basis of car lengths, as 36-foot cars are now universal, and rates are still based on 30-foot cars; all cars above 36 feet to carry an increased rate per foot, and all less in proportion, which should apply universally either by weight or carload lots; the minimum to be low enough where it is dollars and cents per hundred weight to enable lamb shippers to load the minimum and not be charged for 22,000 where but 18,000 can be loaded. This is a just demand and should be conceded by the railroads.

More Funds Needed.

Every passing year means much to the stockmen of this nation, and we must not have our efforts handicapped by lack of sufficient funds to work with. It is the part of wisdom to have a fund of at least \$10,000 in our treasury, rather than barely enough to pay one secretary, stenographer, our printing and postage bills. We are representing the

live-stock industry, which was never in such a flourishing condition as it is to-day, and ample funds must be forthcoming or results will not be what we hope for. What is \$10,000 to men and organizations whose working capital as represented in the National Live-Stock Association is with our augmented membership over \$600,000,000? I trust that this present meeting will provide the funds, so that your incoming president will have greater facilities for accomplishing results than has he who has served you for nearly four years. I bespeak for my successor a wider field for usefulness, and I am convinced this appeal will not fall on unwilling ears. We have work on every side, and your national headquarters can be the busiest place in this country all the year around, if the proper encouragement is given.

Live Stock Census.

In this connection I may be pardoned for referring to the first Federal enumeration of live stock taken this past year under the supervision of our able secretary, Mr. Charles F. Martin, from headquarters in Denver. We shall soon have a tabulated report showing the live stock of the nation by classes. Our people can then figure on supply and demand; and we shall begin at the beginning so far as a knowledge of what we have is concerned. The present enumeration of live stock will show more holders and smaller holdings than ever before in our history. This means better stock, more careful feeding facilities and a larger percentage of protected stock from the cold and blizzards than ever before. We should now insist that having made such an excellent start that the Government should every year report on similar lines just what we have produced in the live-stock classes, and to do this will require a special live-stock bureau of the Government, which can be largely assisted from headquarters of this association. If the farmers of the country require special bulletins as to growing crops, etc., so, too, the stockmen should be similarly favored by yearly classified census returns of live stock, and monthly bulletins giving cattle, sheep and hogs on feed, the supply of horses, etc., which would advise the holders of all kinds of live stock just what to expect. There has been too little authentic information placed in the hands of the stockmen of the United States in the past, and the twentieth century is a good time to urge a reform.

Storage Reservoirs and Land Leasing.

The great question of irrigation is now before the whole people, and there is no class that a system of storage reservoirs for the waters of the melting mountain snows would benefit more than the stock growers of these mountains and plains. Our interests with those of the agriculturists are reciprocal, and more water means more grass, and the greater the abundance of forage the more stock can be supported. It is idle to talk of State work along irrigative lines. They lack the money, and have too much politics, so we must look to Congress to provide a way of making valuable the waste places all over the Western prairies, the land being the heritage of the people of the United States. How to conserve the ranges is a debatable question, and whether the continuance of a free range or a system of leaseholders, regulated by the Federal Government, or by a more liberal homestead law, are questions which will be again considered by this association when the report of the leasing committee, ordered by our last convention at Fort Worth, shall make their report, which you will approve or disapprove, as in your judgment you deem best for the interests we represent. A great many unjust criticisms have been indulged in by

some stock organizations on this leasing matter during the year past, owing to a misunderstanding of the position assumed by this organization. It should be remembered by all that true stockmen desire such laws as will insure to the benefit of the greatest number of our fellow-citizens.

Opening of Forest Reserves.

Another live question of interest to our people is the opening of the forest reserves to the grazing of sheep and cattle. This should be done, and we have been very successful with the present Administration at Washington not only in obtaining these orders, but all other aid for anything of general interest to the live stockmen of the country, and I think it eminently proper to compliment the excellent administration of Secretary Wilson, who has given the closest attention to every request we have made, and who assured me personally in Washington that his department always wanted to know whether our great organization supported a proposition looking to the good of the industry.

I would also recommend that a vote of thanks be given to Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado; Director Merriam, and Hon. L. G. Powers, of the Census Department, and "Senators of other Western States," for their successful efforts in aiding this association in securing the first Federal classified enumeration of live stock, and the other measures he has so faithfully and enthusiastically championed in Washington for the good of the industry we represent.

We are also under obligations to the management of the various Western railway lines for transportation to meetings and conventions held in various parts of the country. These courtesies are appreciated and of great value to our association.

Favors Retaliatory Laws.

While in Washington last June in opposition to the passage of the Grout bill, it was announced that Germany had passed a law discriminating against American meats, etc., which would affect the prices of our products. I had introduced in Congress May 28, 1900, by Representative Bailey, of Kansas, the following bill:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"That whenever the President of the United States shall be informed that the government of the German Empire has passed a law imposing prohibitive duties on the meat products which may be imported into that country from the United States, he shall issue a proclamation fixing a time when all articles produced or manufactured in the German Empire, when entered for consumption at the ports of the United States, shall pay a duty of 10 per centum in excess of the duties imposed thereon prior to the passage of this act, and all such products and manufactures, when so entered for consumption after said time fixed by the President, shall pay such increased duties."

Time to Kick Back.

I believed then, and emphasize the fact now, that the time has come in our national existence when we must retaliate against any and every government which discriminates against our goods or products. We have, as a nation, been long suffering, as we were with Spain in Cuba, but the loss of the "Maine" aroused the whole people, and the world soon found out what we could do when it became necessary to administer an apoplectic dose of that kind of retaliation. If this association approves the action of its president with refer-

ence to this policy, steps should be immediately taken to have a general law incorporated as a part of our Federal statutes, so that the world may be placed on notice that our goods and our products must not be discriminated against.

During the past year your president delivered an address before the Trans-Mississippi Congress on "The Western Stockmen." He also addressed the Farmers' Congress at their meeting in 1900 at Colorado Springs. At Pittsburg he addressed the Humane Society of the United States on the twenty-eight-hour law. He also attended the convention of the Texas Live-Stock Association at San Antonio, Texas; the Texas Cattle-Raisers' Association at Fort Worth, Texas; the Live-Stock Show and banquet at Kansas City; the great International Exhibition at Chicago in December, 1900, which he opened with an address; besides making trips to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Washington and many other points. The National Live-Stock Association should encourage and support such great stock exhibitions as were witnessed in 1900 at Kansas City and Chicago, and I can say for the great International Stock Show, held December last at Chicago, and for which \$100,000 was expended, that it, as well as the Kansas City Show, will be continued in 1901, on a larger scale than the record-breaker of 1900. These stimulate better breeding and more valuable products from both the farm and the ranch. I wish to congratulate the live-stock producers of this country upon the more liberal and progressive management of the various stockyards of the United States, which presages for the stockmen from this time on a more liberal treatment.

A Contented American.

The Western stockman, surrounded with nature's gems and bounties, with his flocks and his herds, with his growing family and vine-covered and rose-decked abode, is the typical American home-builder—the prince of the continent. Happy that man, and thrice blessed he who keeps in touch with nature, and can draw inspiration from the prairies, the valleys, the hills and the mountains! This is a charmed life, appreciated fully only by a broad-gauged American. We are destined by our resources to lead the world, and our statesmen and our people have not been slow to take advantage of conditions, nor will they stop in this onward march; neither will they hesitate to glean in the world's busiest marts of trade and commerce. There is no telling what we will accomplish in the coming four years, judging from the marvelous record of the past four, when our imports and exports exceeded those of the four hundred years preceding. Let the American stockman be prepared to lead in the gigantic enterprises that await the progressive minds of the twentieth century. The doubter will accomplish nothing. The man who dwells continually in the days of Jefferson and Jackson, or even Lincoln, will not measure up to the demands of the successful American in this age pulsating with commercial and industrial activity. It may be set down as axiomatic that this age will have little use for pessimistic kickers and theoretical plattitudinarians. We must all work, expand and broaden. We must have the best, sell the best, keep at the head of the procession, and allow no other nation to excel in anything. Little wonder is it that the Western man loves his broad expanse of verdure-clad hills, prairies and mountains; he revels in the gorgeousness of the sunsets; the peacefulness of the valleys; the productivity of the soil; while the cattle and sheep graze over hill and vale. His nature broadens

(Continued on page 20.)

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Packinghouse Notes.

Profit of Fowler Bros., Limited.

At the eleventh annual meeting of Fowler Bros., Ltd., held in Liverpool, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the stockholders had reason to be satisfied with the profit of £44,800. The average yearly profit since the company was formed has been £40,000. During the year £132,000 of 5 per cent. debentures were paid off and new debentures issued amounting to £111,000 at 4½ per cent. interest. After paying all expenses and a 7 per cent. dividend on the preference stock and 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares a balance of £11,800 was left to carry to reserve, bringing that fund up to £66,000. The chairman said there were now indications that the trade boom is slackening, but still he thought they had a prosperous year before them.

Board of Trade Notes.

Stocks of provisions in Chicago Saturday were estimated by Roloson at 7,000 bbls. pork, 42,000 tcs. lard, and 15,500,000 lbs. ribs. These figures show increases of 4,400 bbls. pork and 3,210,000 lbs. ribs since Jan. 1 and a decrease of 2,000 tcs. lard. A year ago stocks were larger by 30,000 bbls. pork, 68,000 tcs. lard and 6,500,000 lbs. ribs.

Frank C. Remick was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board of Trade Directory, caused by the death of J. L. Fyffe. He received 614 votes of the 868 cast.

Board of Trade memberships are changing hands at \$2,100 to the buyer.

President Warren announces the standing committees of the Board of Trade Directory as follows: Executive Committee—Mesars. Adams, Beauvais and Edwards; Finance—Smith, Eckhardt and Gregson; Real Estate—Baxter, Adams and Bines; Rules—Buckley, Chadwick and Nash; Legal Advice—Baxter, Rumsey and Edwards; Room—Montgomery, Adams and Remick; Membership—Gregson, Montgomery and Nash; Warehouse—Nash, Eckhardt and Slaughter; Clearing House—Beauvais, Baxter and Requa; Market Report—Requa, Bines and Smith; Violation of Rules—Adams, Beauvais, Remick, R. G. Chandler and James H. Milne; Transportation—Eckhardt, Requa, Chadwick, R. S. Lyon, B. A. Eckhart, H. W. Rogers, H. F. Dousman and H. H. Peters; Weighing—Smith, Rumsey and Nash; Claims—Rumsey, Hunter, Buckley, Gregson and Remick; Meteorological—Bines, Montgomery and Rumsey; Provision Inspection—Gregson, Edwards, S. A. McClean, Jr., J. A. Bunnell and Henry Ellsworth; Flour Inspection—B. A. Eckhart, F. B. Rice, Frederick Dickinson, H. N. Sager and C. B. Pierce; Flaxseed Inspection—Hunter Rumsey, C. F. Hills, P. H. Eschenburg and George E. Alt; Other Inspection—Chadwick, Buckley and Slaughter; Grass and Field Seeds—Hunter, Alexander Rodgers, C. A. Heath, Albert Seckel and F. E. Winans.

The annual meeting of the National Board of Trade was held in Washington Tuesday. The Chicago Board sent a delegation of ten members, most of whom left over the Baltimore & Ohio. The delegation consists of H. F. Dousman, W. H. Chadwick, R. G. Chandler, C. B. Congdon, Robert Bines, R. S. Lyon, B. A. Eckhart, George R. Nichols, B. Frank Howard and George F. Stone.

Gardiner Van Ness, for fifteen years with Henry Hemmelgarn, and Hiram Wilson, formerly in charge of the country trade of Weare

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar
Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.
A. KLIPSIEIN & CO., 122 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,
Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.....

Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hocks, etc.

Henry J. Seiter, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

& Leland, have formed a co-partnership under the name of Van Ness & Wilson, and will hereafter do a general receiving and commission business. Their specialty will be Illinois oats and corn.

The Chicago Board of Trade will adjourn at noon on the day of the Queen's interment, and the Board of Trade will display its flag at half-mast.

Railroad Notes.

While no official announcement as to the successor of the late B. G. Lennox in the position as assistant to the president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has been made, it is understood that for the first time in railroad history a woman has been selected for a high position in railroad service. Miss J. G. Carpenter, daughter of the late A. H. V. Carpenter, for many years general passenger agent of the road, is said to have been chosen. Miss Carpenter was the confidential associate of Mr. Lennox for several years.

The Chicago Great Western road will build a four-story freight depot 90 x 126 feet ground dimensions, and a rear addition to the building at 212-218 Harrison street. F. B. Paradis, chief engineer of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Road, will have charge of the work, which will cost about \$70,000.

It is stated on excellent authority that the deal for the lease of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad by the Great Northern and Hill interests is practically completed, and that the terms of the transaction may be announced in full in New York to-day.

Earlier consummation of the lease, as mapped out by Mr. Hill, was prevented by a hitch over the disposition of the preferred stock. It is understood that this has been settled by an arrangement with the owners of the preferred stock by which bonds bearing from 3½ to 4 per cent. interest will be issued in lieu of their holdings. The preferred stock, on this basis, would be taken over at 200.

When the negotiations were first begun, a short while ago, the proposition arrived at was to guarantee 6 per cent. on the common stock, and this has not been altered, according to the information obtainable yesterday. The settlement of terms regarding the preferred stock clears the way for closing the transaction on the lines originally planned.

Chicago is Happy.

The Union Stockyards and Transit Company sends out the following:

It was decided Friday at the meeting of the National Live Stock Association to hold its next meeting in Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition. Omaha wanted the meeting, but Chicago was given a unanimous vote.

According to live stock men the selection of Chicago means that the greatest stock association in the world, embracing in its membership 126 organizations and representing an investment of \$600,000,000 will co-operate with the International Live Stock Exposition

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(Under Government Mail Contract.)
THREE SAILINGS EVERY MONTH
BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO,
MAYAGUEZ AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

1 Broadway, New York.

for the twofold purpose of encouraging increased and improved production of animals for breeding, slaughter and draft purposes, and of making known to the markets of the world and impressing upon consumers everywhere the superior excellence, healthfulness and abundance of America's surplus of animals and meats.

MEANS GROWTH OF INDUSTRY.

"This means expansion of the live stock industry at home and abroad as never before," said a live stock man last night. "It means, through the power of larger organization and wider co-operation, increased efficiency in establishing a higher standard of quality and greater abundance in production, greater consumption at home and abroad, better legislation for the protection of all interests involved in the industry, more successful meeting of foreign competition, and the overcoming of foreign opposition, not only through superior excellence in our animals and meat products, but also through the inducement of wise measures of reciprocity in trade with foreign nations.

"From now on the foreign outlet for America's surplus animals and meats will become more and more a prominent factor in our live stock markets, and everything that will contribute to the growth and expansion of this trade should receive the utmost attention. The value to our live stock interests of the coming exposition and convention is almost beyond computation, as it must result in a vastly increased demand abroad for American animals and meats."

A delegation of Chicago men went to Salt Lake City in a special car, and put up a strong fight for the convention. Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph worked for it, but the suggestion of combining the meeting and Exposition won for Chicago. Packers and stockmen say this assures the largest gathering of live stock men ever held.

The members of the Chicago delegation were General Manager Arthur G. Leonard, of the Union Stockyard and Transit Company; Charles A. Mallory, chairman of the committee; William E. Skinner, general manager of the International Live Stock Exposition; Charles W. Baker, secretary of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange; M. P. Buel, W. R. Smith, E. L. Van Meter, W. J. Hoag, G. B. Van Norman, S. E. Wood, George W. Shannon and F. E. Moore. In the party also were Hon. Lafayette Funk, of Bloomington, Ill.; Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette, Ind., secretary of International Live Stock Exhibition; G. Howard Davison, of New York, and Judge S. H. Cowan, of Fort Worth, Texas.

Minnesota Organization.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Minnesota, which was organized recently, elected the following officers: President, S. A. Youngberg, of Howard Lake; vice-president, O. Morglein, of Little Falls; secretary and treasurer, O. F. Peterson, of Hector. The butchers have certain legislation which they will present to the legislature.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.

Wall street last Wednesday read with interest the statement made by the American Hide & Leather Company to the New York Stock Exchange, accompanying the company's request for the listing of \$8,375,000 of its first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund twenty-year gold bonds. One point that was particularly pleasing to the Street in these days of "blind pools" was the frank statement that the company intends to publish proper detailed statements of its income and expenditures.

The statement, among other things, said: The company has acquired by absolute conveyance the lands, tanneries, factories, plants, stock in trade, and good will of the business formerly belonging to the following concerns, namely: W. N. Eisendrath & Co., Chicago; William Becker Leather Company, Milwaukee; White Bros. & Co., Boston; Buswey, Hubbard & Co., Boston; Middlesex Leather Company, Boston; Lambeau Leather Company, Chicago; William Tidd & Co., Boston; Hall, Haight & Co., New York and Boston; Stephen Dow & Co., Boston; Bernard & Friedman, Boston; J. P. Crane & Co., Boston; Watauga Tanning Company, Boston; M. Robson Leather Company, Boston; John Blake, Ellenville, N. Y.; C. T. Roenitz Leather Company, Sheboygan, Wis.; James Skinner Leather Company, Boston; Walker-Oakley Company, Chicago; E. C. Cottle & Son, Boston; J. B. Weed & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston; Joseph Hecht & Sons, New York.

The company also owns the entire capital stock to-wit: \$50,000 par value, except fifty shares necessary to qualify directors of the Pennsylvania Hide & Leather Company, a Pennsylvania corporation which has acquired the title, free from incumbrance, except as to the mortgage securing the said bonds of the American Hide & Leather Company, to the plants formerly the property of Alley Bros. & Co. and B. F. Thompson & Co., at Curwensville, Osceola, and West Hickory, in the State of Pennsylvania.

The American Hide & Leather Company began business in September, 1899. A statement of the condition of the company, May 31, 1900, is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cash	\$300,248.09
Due by customers	1,615,955.28
Bills receivable	15,811.19
Sundry book accounts	20,786.60
Hides and leather on hand in process of tanning	7,221,641.25
Drawbacks and overpaid duties	50,008.98
Sundry personal property	301,570.79
Advances to other companies	263,227.12
Cost of properties	25,202,343.40
Bonds in treasury	475,000.00
Stocks of other companies	430,000.00
Unexpired insurance policies	50,335.63
Stocks in trust (nominal)	10.00
Total	\$36,051,950.93

LIABILITIES.	
Accrued interest	\$141,155.56
Sundry book accounts	74,581.57
Foreign exchange not yet due	2,022,801.83
Bonds	9,000,000.00
Preferred stock	13,000,000.00
Common stock	11,500,000.00
Total	\$35,738,838.96
Profit from Sept. 2, 1899, to May 31, 1900	\$694,936.97
Less interest paid March 1, 1900	\$253,950.00
Less interest accrued	127,875.00
Surplus	\$313,111.97

The balance sheet of the Pennsylvania Hide and Leather Company for the corresponding period was as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cost of properties and new plants	\$131,964.23
Cash in New York	400.29
Cash at tanneries	3,942.28
Tanneries as per inventory	91,523.64
Accounts receivable	19.50
Total	\$227,639.94

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$50,000.00
American Hide & Leather Co.	150,389.66
Accounts payable	4,750.00
Profit and loss	17,500.23
Total	\$227,639.94

In the acquisition of the real estate, local counsel selected or approved by the general counsel of the company, have certified that the title is substantially good and free of lien or incumbrance, and in all cases the same has been acquired in fee, except the properties situated in the State of Pennsylvania. In the latter case the title to the land, tanneries, plants, machinery, tools, stock in trade, etc., have been acquired by the Pennsylvania Hide & Leather Company, the stock of which is owned by the American Hide & Leather Company, and pledged under said mortgage, and which is engaged in the manufacture of leather under contract with the American Hide & Leather Company. The Pennsylvania Hide & Leather Company, however, acquired the title to said lands, tanneries, and plants subject to the lien of said first mortgage, the former owner in fee, Frederick P. Voorhees, having joined in the mortgage as mortgagor. The bonds are thus secured by a direct lien upon the property of the Pennsylvania Hide & Leather Company as well as by a pledge of its stock.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

Our oil market about same as last reported, say 22½c for prompt and 23c for February-March. Meal and cake quiet, \$20.50@21.00 asked, with few buyers. Linters, some inquiry at 3c for good quality mill run. Mills not disposed to accept, asking an advance, especially for bright, clean quantity. Seed nearly all marketed.

Big Fire in Montreal.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 24.—One of the most disastrous fires from which this city has ever suffered began at 8 o'clock last night, and, notwithstanding the heroic efforts of the entire fire department, the progress of the flames was not checked until 1 o'clock this morning.

At that hour the fire had destroyed property valued at between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000, and was still burning, though the appearance was that the firemen have at last got it under control.

Included in the property burned is the splendid Board of Trade Building, which cost over half a million dollars, with over a hundred tenants and half a dozen large firms and two score of smaller concerns. The weather was cold and the firemen were greatly hampered in this respect.

Beardmore & Co., tanners, suffered a loss of \$100,000.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.**Tallow.**

Dull; now hard to get a bid over 4½c. for city in hogheads, although nothing has been sold under 4½c.: the weekly contracts for about 175 hogheads to the home trade went in at 4½c. The Western markets are quiet and steadily held.

Olive-Stearine.

Moderate demand at 7½c., at which 55,000 lbs. sold.

Provisions.

Lard and pork opened 2 points lower at the West, and ribs 5 points, but recovered. Speculation is now slack. The New York markets are as in our review.

Cottonseed Oil.

Is very firmly held, with continued light offerings in New York, and most of the mills holding prices practically forbidding business for the present. Here 30½c. bid for good off yellow, and 31c. bid for prime yellow, with at least ½c. more asked. For crude in tanks 24c. is bid at the Southeast; a few lots could be picked up at 24½c.; most of the mills want decidedly more money.

HIDELETS.

Geo. S. Winslow, the well known sheepskin tanner of Norwood, Mass., died at his home recently of blood poisoning at the age of 71 years.

Samuel P. Davidge, of the sales department of the United States Leather Co., sailed for Europe last Wednesday.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.**JANUARY 19.**

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	15,000	1,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	
Omaha	200	8,000	500
St. Louis	200	3,000	

JANUARY 21.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,500	29,000	24,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	6,000	4,000
St. Louis	2,500	8,500	400

JANUARY 22.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,500	41,000	11,000
Kansas City	8,000	17,000	3,000
Omaha	2,000	14,000	3,000
St. Louis	2,300	7,000	1,000

JANUARY 23.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	35,000	15,000
Kansas City	9,000	17,000	3,000
Omaha	3,000	7,000	6,000
St. Louis	2,500	9,000	600

JANUARY 24.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,500	27,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	14,000	1,000
Omaha	2,500	9,000	2,500
St. Louis	2,500	5,500	200

JANUARY 25.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	26,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,000	12,000	2,000
Omaha	1,000	11,000	5,000
St. Louis	1,400	7,000	800

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner From Joseph Lister.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21, 1901.

There is not much change in butcher fats; in some instances prices have been advanced, but in a general way the prices quoted about cover the situation for the present. Rough shop fat, per lb., 1½@2½c; cod and flank fat, per lb., 2½@3c; kidney tallow, per lb., 3½@3½c; mixed bones and tallow, per lb., ¾@1¼c; shop bones, per 100 lbs., 50c. Calfskins.—Although tanners' prices for sailed skins are ¼c lower, there has been no change in butchers fresh city skins; prices remain as quoted here below: No. 1 calf, 10½c per lb.; No. 2 calf, 9c per lb.; No. 1 kip, 8½c per lb.; No. 2 kip, 7c per lb.; deacons, each 50c; glue stock skins, 4½c per lb.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The Canton Fertilizer Company, Canton, Ohio, is making a large addition to plant.

B. C. Underhill has been in Mangum, Texas, with a view, so it is said, of establishing a branch of the Jacob Dold Packing Company.

The Stoller Live Stock Commission Company, capital \$50,000, has been incorporated at Kansas City, Mo., by F. R. Stoller, John R. Stoller and C. E. Stoller.

The Standard Commission Company, Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated to deal in live stock by Eugene S. Nute, Jesse S. Bement and Byron M. Caster, of Buffalo; Edward Altenberg, of Ithaca, N. Y., and William Long, of Ionia, Mich.

One of the most substantial and up-to-date fertilizer factories in the country is that recently completed by Jas. McCallum & Co., of Dayton, Ohio. The plant consists of two buildings, both brick, two stories, with cement floors and contains all the latest appliances for rendering and the manufacture of fertilizers. The power and rendering building is 70 x 140 feet, the fertilizer building, 126 x 224 feet. The plant is located just east of the city on their 11-acre tract between the Big Four and Erie railroads, and has a siding with capacity for twenty cars. The factory cost over \$50,000 and is complete in every detail.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

New members elected: Edmund C. Cole and St. Julien Ravenel.

Proposed for membership: Thomas Ashley Sparks, by George L. Woolley.

Visitors at the Exchange: R. S. Lyon, Wm. C. Evans, Robert G. Tennant, S. Warner, R. E. Pratt, Chicago; G. G. Barnum, Duluth; John W. Heywood, Minneapolis; J. Gathman, Philadelphia.

PACKERS SUE SALT TRUST.

Cleveland, Jan. 21.—The big packing companies are endeavoring to force the salt trust to live up to alleged contracts for the delivery of salt to them. Several days ago the Omaha Packing Company began suit against the United States Salt Company for \$30,000 damages, and to-day a similar suit was instituted by Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, damages being placed at \$90,000. It is claimed that the salt company entered into a contract to furnish salt for a year at a certain price, and it is alleged that the terms of contract have been violated. These actions were instituted in the United States court.

A sensational incident occurred to-day in connection with the Omaha Company's suit.

Elmer Turner, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the United Salt Company, was being examined before a notary, and he refused to answer certain questions concerning the operations of the company that were asked by the packing company's lawyer. Notary Gott committed him to jail for contempt, but he was subsequently released on a writ of habeas corpus in the sum of \$500 bail. The writ was made returnable on Jan. 28.

Death of Chas. K. Stern.

Chas. K. Stern, of the firm of Jacob Stern & Son, hides, skins and tallow exporters, of Philadelphia, died recently at his home in that city from paralysis. He was born in Newark, N. J., May 5, 1855, and when a child removed to Philadelphia with his parents, where his father, Jacob Stern, established the present business. Mr. Stern, until his illness a few years ago, was always in perfect health and was an alert and forceful business man. For the past two or three years he was unable to participate in the business, which is conducted by his father and brother, Moses H. Stern, and brother-in-law, Isaac Katzenberg. Mr. Stern seventeen years ago married Miss Carrie Straus, daughter of M. Straus, prior of M. Straus & Sons, taners, Newark, N. J. Mrs. Stern and four children survive.

No Grazing on Reserve.

Superintendent of Forest Reserves I. B. Hanna has received an order from the Department of the Interior prohibiting sheep grazing on the Black Mesa Forest reserve in Arizona. Last summer there were as high as 300,000 sheep on the reserve.

It is believed that the same order will be enforced on all the remaining reserves as soon as the investigation in respect to them is concluded.

Swift is President.

Officers and directors were elected by the St. Joseph Stockyards Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders held in the Live Stock Exchange. The directors elected are G. F. Swift, Edward Morris, J. B. Lyman, Albert H. Veeder, E. Lindsay and John Donovan, Jr. These elected the following officers: G. F. Swift, president; John Donovan, Jr., vice-president, treasurer and general manager; Gordon Jones, secretary.

Philadelphia Produce Exchange Officers.

At the annual election of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange the following officers were elected: President, J. P. Wilson; vice-president, J. K. Schults; secretary, Howard Austin; treasurer, Edward Roberts; Board of Directors, J. W. Davis, W. D. Edson, Jr., James D. Ferguson, W. P. Short and J. E. Taylor.

Attendance at Kansas College.

The attendance at the Kansas State Agricultural College for the winter term is unprecedented. Almost 1,100 students are actually enrolled and attending classes. Every department is crowded to overflowing, and still each day brings new arrivals. It is confidently expected that the enrollment for the entire year will pass the 1,300 mark.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Jan. 19, 1901, are as follows:

	PORK, BBLS.	Nov. 1, 1900. Week Jan. 19, 1901.	Week Jan. 12, 1900. to Jan. 19, 1901.
U. Kingdom ..	1,581	906	16,275
Continent ..	188	1,523	5,902
So. & C. Am. ..	216	488	6,949
West Indies ..	3,048	2,541	25,188
Br. No. Amer. ..	10	630	1,640
Colonies ..	33	...	388
Totals	5,076	6,007	56,301

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

	U. Kingdom ..	12,576,820	11,452,391	167,830,790
	Continent ..	1,917,103	2,446,290	22,259,112
	So. & C. Am. ..	219,325	72,625	1,390,818
	West Indies ..	222,650	185,750	2,572,225
	Br. No. Amer. ..	...	...	8,000
	Colonies ..	...	3,675	300,800
Totals	14,935,808	14,160,740	104,451,745	

LARD, LBS.

	U. Kingdom ..	6,379,123	4,231,196	68,561,750
	Continent ..	7,453,017	5,388,235	67,374,945
	So. & C. Am. ..	458,205	247,050	4,668,125
	West Indies ..	481,740	682,180	5,806,630
	Br. No. Amer. ..	...	...	...
	Colonies ..	3,892	4,160	29,438
	Other countries ..	5,028	13,000	606,368
Totals	14,781,005	10,566,720	147,049,465	

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Jan. 19, 1901.

	From	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
	New York ..	8,805	6,188,550	6,453,486
	Boston ..	896	6,214,900	3,806,000
	Portland, Me. ..	...	1,596,525	1,512,700
	Philadelphia ..	323	525,303	1,500,404
	Baltimore ..	...	191,375	1,267,464
	Norfolk ..	...	...	...
	N'port News..	...	...	...
	New Orleans ..	53	85,275	228,175
	Montreal ..	...	...	...
	St. John, N. B. ..	...	132,070	9,722
Totals		5,076	14,935,808	14,781,005

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 19, 1901.	Jan. 20, 1900.	Increase.
Pork, lbs ..	11,260,200	11,465,600	1000	205,400
*Hams & bacon, lbs ..	194,451,745	173,260,896	1000	...
Lard, lbs ..	147,049,465	161,326,680	1000	14,276,615

*Increase, 21,190,000.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

Fifteenth Year



LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 16.)

with his generous environments; while his soul attunes to the lowing of the herds. From the eternal snow-capped peaks of the Rockies even to the waters of the seas, his labors leave in their varied courses golden wreaths of plenty.

What do we want? Our daily bread;
And trade untrammeled as the wind;
And from our ranks shall spirits start,
To aid the progress of mankind.

Cheers for Springer.

"Columbia," by Held's band, aroused mighty enthusiasm at the close of the president's address, and then M. A. Daugherty, of Sidney, Neb., rose to a question of personal privilege, which, he said, was the adoption of the report of the president. There was not a dissenting voice, and he then moved a vote of thanks to President Springer, which was given by a rising vote, and this was supplemented with a tiger. Mr. Daugherty referred to the president as a man as true as steel, and while he had shied during the early morning exercises because he had seen a flash-light exploded by a photographer at the far end of the room, he knew from intimate acquaintance with him that he would never have moved a muscle had he had the good luck to fight with the First Nebraska Regiment, as they, side by side with the brave boys of the Utah batteries, did such splendid work at perilous points in the Philippines. Four years ago the National Live Stock Association was a weakling; now it was recognized as a power, and much of its present strength was due to the earnest efforts of the president.

President Springer replied to the honors shown him by the convention in a few words. Not only had he been kindly treated by its members, but wherever he had been, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, he had always found the stockmen the broadest-minded men on earth. "I would rather," he said, in conclusion, "have the good will of the stockmen of the United States than hold any office within the gift of the people."

"Buttered Side of the Question."

The Hon. D. W. Willson, of Illinois, spoke of "the buttered side of the question." He said in part:

"The discovery that animal fat was practically the same as butter fat, although it did not contain that special element that gives to fine butter its flavor and aroma, but having the nutritious parts, which were equally as valuable as the real butter, was looked upon with much favor by the commercial world. It was only a few years after the manufacture of oleomargarine in this country until it was seen that, made as it was in the semblance of butter, there was an opportunity for fraud in its sale that could be taken advantage of, and it was very early in its history sold for the real article.

"The continued and persistent sale of colored oleomargarine for butter was so great that about thirty States had passed a law to prevent the sale of oleomargarine colored to imitate butter, but with all this legislation, the result has not been of much value or benefit excepting in a few States in which the dairy industry was largely developed and a dairy and food commission was established to enforce the law. The result has been a very large sale of oleomargarine all over the country, practically the majority of which, if not sold for butter, has actually been consumed as butter.

"The Grout bill, which has already passed the House, provides that a tax of ten cents per pound be placed upon oleomargarine colored to imitate butter, and reduces the tax

**DIXON'S
Pure Flake Graphite,**
THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.

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JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FEED WATER HEATERS BY MAIL

Selling Feed Water Heaters BY MAIL is our specialty.

15 years as sellers and manufacturers is the price we have paid for our experience. Our improved machinery and methods for manufacturing greatly REDUCES THE COST AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF IT.

The Improved Berryman (KELLEY'S PATENT) Water Tube**FEED WATER HEATER AND PURIFIER****Benj. F. Kelley & Son**

MANUFACTURERS

91 Liberty Street, New York.

upon oleomargarine in its original state to a quarter of a cent.

"It has been believed, and the facts would seem to bear out the statement that, until the element of color is eliminated from oleomargarine the element of fraud in its sale will not be eliminated. It is a serious question whether any other method than that of eliminating the color from oleomargarine can be found to prevent this fraudulent sale, a large number of people who are interested both as producers and consumers of dairy products believe this to be a fact, and if this be true, there can be no good reason why the color should not be eliminated.

"There is not a person in this hall but would prefer honest dealing in food products, and I believe as ready as myself to do anything to assist any measure that will bring about so desirable a thing as the actual sale of food products for what they are.

"The agitation along the lines of preventing a fraudulent sale of oleomargarine has been great and persistent, and the sentiment of the whole country is in favor of the proposition. The members of the National Live Stock Association have as great an interest in this as have other producers of food products. They are largely engaged in their production, the growers and raisers of the raw products, and the packers of the finished, know that the greater the security the country has, that the products they buy from the packers are pure, the greater the consumption, the better the demand, and necessarily the better prices that will prevail.

"Right along that line is the national law providing for the inspection of meats with the label of the United States Government upon them, we know that the meats are fit for human food; so you see our great government has taken upon itself that special function to see that a particular class of food products is fit for human consumption. That being the case, there seems to be no reason why the power of the general government should not be exercised in the same way along that line to see that the food products put upon the market are what they purport to be, and that the consumer shall be protected from fraud.

"It seems to me that this association can do much to emphasize the demand for national legislation that will compel all food products to be sold for exactly what they are, and so assist a national pure food law compelling honest dealing in all food products. I trust that the Committee on Resolutions will take up the question, and bring as strong a resolution as they can possibly demanding that our national Legislature shall enact and provide means for the enforcement of such legislation.

C. & G. MÜLLER,*Actiengesellschaft,*

In Rixdorf-Berlin and Stettin, Germany

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LARD, BEEF AND PORK PRODUCTS
OF ALL KINDS, COTTONSEED OIL
AND CHOICE TALLOW.

MAIN OFFICES:

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They can do themselves credit and insure for their product, the handler and the manufacturer, a better price and increased demand, and thereby increase their own agricultural industries."

Secretary's Report.

The report of Secretary Martin, made to the president and executive committee, deals comprehensively and at length with the many phases of the association. It begins by stating that the association is the greatest live stock association the country has ever known, and by quoting from a New York paper, which in speaking of the live stock industry, said: "Should this interest ever vote as a unit upon every national question it would make or unmake a president." And while the association is non-political, says the report, it might not be to its advantage to let politicians know the power at its command, especially in matters in which it is directly interested. Mr. Martin then refers to the classified census of live stock in the States west of the Missouri river, which was taken this year in connection with the general census. This innovation was the result of a request made by the association two years ago. The data of this work, says Mr. Martin, will show many surprising changes and advancement within the decade, but the information disclosed will be old before published. He expresses the hope that the Government will soon adopt a system of reports similar to those issued by the Department of Agriculture, that will give out information about live stock when it is new; such news would be of great value, as the live stock industry, he says, "represents the incomprehensible sum of \$3,000,000,000, an amount greater than the value of all other products of agriculture, horticulture and mines of the country combined."

He referred approvingly to the work of President Springer before the American Humane Society to have the time limit on live stock shipments extended from 28 to 33 and 40 hours; also of Mr. Springer's efforts before the Interstate Commerce Commission to have

adjusted the unfair live stock rates from Utah common points to the Missouri river, and of his visit to Washington in opposition to the Grout bill, which, if passed, would mean a loss of \$30,000,000 to stock men annually.

The report then touches upon the work of the association before the bureau of animal industry, asking for investigation as to the causes of parasitic diseases of sheep, with a view to determining their remedies, and with the vexed question of inspection, which is of great interest to stockmen. Considerable space is also given to the subject of arid lands, which will later be considered by the association.

The report gives a review of the association's growth, recommendations as to changes in the condition of membership, principal of which is that individuals may join direct without coming in through local organizations, and a reduction of fees to the local organizations. It also suggests extending membership privileges to Canada, the interests of the two countries being so closely allied. Concluding, the report says that the membership of the association has steadily increased during the year, not to the extent of former years, for the reason that all the leading organizations are now members. It now numbers 110 organizations, representing 12,000 individuals engaged in some of the many branches of the live stock industry, over 10,000,000 head of live stock and an investment of about \$600,000,000. Mr. Martin also speaks appreciatively of the consideration extended to him from his co-workers.

Grout Bill Memorial.

The following memorial to the Senate by Hon. C. W. Baker, of Illinois, which had been adopted by the executive committee, was then read and adopted by the convention:

To the Honorable, the Senate of the United States:

Your orator, the National Live Stock Association, respectfully represents unto your honorable body that it is an association composed of one hundred and twenty-six live stock and kindred organizations, all directly interested in the production, marketing and disposition of live stock and whose holdings thereof represent an investment of over \$600,000,000.

Your orator, in annual session assembled at Salt Lake City, Utah, desires to enter its emphatic protest against the enactment of what is commonly known as the Grout bill (H. R. 3717), and in behalf of its protest desires to record a few of the many reasons in support of its contention.

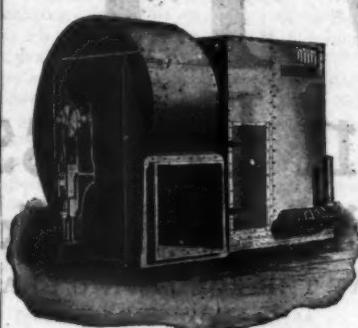
This measure is a species of class legislation of the most iniquitous and dangerous kind, calculated to build up one industry at the expense of another, equally as important. It seeks to impose an unjust, uncalled for and unwarranted burden upon one of the principal commercial industries of the country for the purpose of prohibiting its manufacture, thereby destroying competition, as its manufacturers cannot assume the additional burdens sought to be imposed by this measure, and sell their products in competition with butter.

The passage of this law would destroy the demand, except for export, of that product of the beef animal, oleo oil, of which 24,000,000 pounds was used during the year 1899 in the manufacture of oleomargarine, and would also seriously injure the hog industry by a similar destruction of the demand, except for export, of neutral lard, 31,000,000 pounds of which was used in the year 1899 in the manufacture of food products; and by thus eliminating the demand for these legitimate articles of commerce, force dealers to seek other channels for the disposition at greatly reduced prices, thereby entailing a loss to the producers of live stock of the United States of millions of dollars annually.

DRYING APPARATUS

FOR DRYING

SOAP, GLUE, FELT, HAIR, TANKAGE, ETC.



REDUCES TIME
IMPROVES QUALITY

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia
Chicago London

The measure seeks to throttle competition and if enacted will render useless the immense establishments erected at great expense for the manufacture of oleomargarine, deprive thousands of employees of the opportunity to gain a livelihood, and deny the people, and especially the workingmen and their dependencies, of a wholesome article of diet.

In oleomargarine, a very large proportion of the consumers of this country, especially the working classes, have a wholesome, nutritious and satisfactory article of diet, which before its advent they were obliged, owing to the high price of butter and their limited means, to go without.

Your orator represents that the rights and privileges of the producers of cattle and hogs should be as well respected as those of others, and as they are the beneficiaries in the manufacture of this wholesome article of food, they should not be burdened with unnecessary and oppressive special taxes or needless restrictions in the manufacture of this product, other than is absolutely necessary for the support of the government and the proper governmental regulations surrounding the handling of same.

Your orator respectfully contends that these products should receive at the hands of Congress no greater exactions than those imposed upon competing food products and that the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is already surrounded by numerous safeguards, which Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to provide, stipulating severe punishment for selling same under misrepresentation as to its composition and that this product has by experience proven to be just what a large majority of the people of this country want and that none but the dairy and allied interests are asking for or seeking any further legislation in this matter, and their indorsement of

the proposed legislation is purely and simply selfish.

In conclusion, your orator, in behalf of the producers and consumers of this great country, solemnly protests against the enactment of the Grout bill or of any legislation calculated to entail an enormous loss on the live stock producers of this country, to ruin a great industry, and to deprive not only the working classes, but many others, of a cheap, wholesome, nutritious and acceptable article of food.

THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION,
JOHN W. SPRINGER, President.

Attest:

C. F. MARTIN, Secretary.

Thanks to Salt Lake City.

The following resolution, appreciative of Salt Lake hospitality, was unanimously adopted by the convention:

"Resolved, That a unanimous vote of thanks be, and the same is hereby tendered to the various committees in charge of the arrangements for the management and entertainment of the delegates to this convention for the most complete, interesting and attractive series of entertainments ever tendered the delegates of the National Live Stock Association, and for the most elaborately decorated hall in which the sessions of these conventions have ever been held; and we wish to express a special thanks for the universal interest, courtesy and enthusiasm, not only of all the committeemen in charge of these arrangements at Salt Lake, but also of the magnanimous treatment accorded all of our delegates during their entire stay of a week in the beautiful city of Salt Lake; and we desire to assure all of these magnanimous workers that for every effort in our behalf

(Concluded on page 23.)

THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,
Manufacturers and Sole Patentees of
...The R. B. Interlocking Switch....

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Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for
Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for
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FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

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Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 709-771 Westchester Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House | First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House | 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue
New York

Swift and Company

New York Swine Breeders' Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Swine Breeders' Association, held at Penn Yan, N. Y., the following officers were chosen: President, Willis S. Lilly, Ferengaugh, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, Harry E. Kline, Himrod, N. Y. The following vice-presidents were named: C. H. Chase, Marquette, Mich.; O. J. Ellsworth, St. Clair, Mich.; Dr. W. H. Haskell, Taunton, Mass.; L. F. Doolittle, Oneonta, N. Y.; James Faucett, Bath; R. A. Hale, Argyle; Frank Nye, Oakham, Mass.; P. K. Patterson, Greenwood, Pa.; M. L. Bowersox, Gettysburg, Ohio; G. E. Morrison, Stock, Pa. Trustees to act for five years were chosen as follows: W. H.

Fehrman, Cathcart, Md.; F. G. Bridger, Phelps; E. W. Crumb, Oneonta; Arthur Cumming, Cuyerville; C. E. Chapma, Peruville. The Executive Committee is as follows: Melvin Thomas, George H. Wilbur, F. C. Van Nortwick, W. H. Millis, J. J. Shields.

Packinghouse for Fort Worth.

Col. George W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth (Tex.) Union Stockyards, says that the capacity of the yards is to be doubled and an entirely new packery is to be built at a cost of \$1,000,000. Two wealthy Boston gentlemen will, he says, be associated with him in the new enterprise. He adds that the new concern will be the most extensive

of its kind in the Southwest, with ample facilities for the successful and economic treatment of all the by-products of the packinghouse trade.

"Draft Without a Chimney."

"Draft Without a Chimney" is the title of an interesting little booklet of which the fourth edition has just been issued by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass. This brings the total number of copies printed up to 50,000. It relates to the experience of the Sturtevant Co. in the use of a fan to produce draft without a chimney in its own works. Copies will be furnished on application.

Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 21.)

and for our pleasure and instruction that the people of Salt Lake and Utah will ever be gratefully remembered by the thousands from every State and Territory of this Union who have enjoyed your hospitality during the week that is now ending."

Scores Secretary Wilson.

Be it resolved that the National Live Stock Association, while commanding the Secretary of Agriculture—Hon. James Wilson—for his conscientious consideration of all questions referred to him by the officers of this association during the year, yet this association deprecates the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture allowed himself to be used by the Dairy Union to lend his official influence toward securing the passage by the Senate of the abominable Grout bill, and we take this method of advising him that his position as a Cabinet official does not call for such an unwarranted assault upon the live stock industry of the United States, as represented by this great organization, and we hereby protest against a repetition thereof.

Other Resolutions.

The other resolutions which came up and were passed were:

Resolution asking for an appropriation and the appointment of committee to investigate the mysterious poisonous weed that is said to be killing off a large number of live stock in Utah, Wyoming and adjacent States.

Memorial to President McKinley requesting that in the re-organization of his Cabinet and the various departments, that the National Live Stock Association be permitted to nominate an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Resolution of thanks to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and President Mohler of the corporation for the work done in the re-grassing of the denuded ranges.

Resolution in regard to the tuberculosis test; that the same may only be done by experienced men, and that a chair be instituted in the various universities with the idea in view of instituting civil service examinations to be taken before any one is allowed to be appointed as an inoculator.

Resolution that the next meeting of the National Live Stock Association be held at Chicago at the time of the holding of the National Live Stock show in that city.

Resolutions of thanks to Mr. R. C. Judson and Prof. Pernott for their illustrated lectures.

Resolution to the effect that ten delegates be appointed from the convention to attend the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Wool Growers' Association to be held at Pendleton, Ore., on the first Tuesday in March.

At this juncture President Springer read the following telegram from Redfield Proctor in regard to the Grout bill hearing:

"The hearings are closed. Your interests were well represented. Judge Springer was fully satisfied with the opportunity for a fair hearing of all parties.

"Redfield Proctor, Chairman."

Resolution regarding the gathering of live stock statistics upon the same lines as those now in vogue as regards cereals; a request to Congress to make the present Census Bureau a permanent institution.

Resolution congratulating and indorsing Chicago and Kansas City in the policy of holding annual live stock shows.

Resolution to ask for the appointment of a special commission to oppose any curtailing of the existing tariff on wool and hides.

Resolution indorsing the Oulom amendment to the Interstate Commerce bill.

Resolution in regard to the Nicaragua Canal.

Resolution in indorsement of the efforts of the Irrigation Commission.

Resolution admitting members into the National Live Stock Association who reside in Canada or Mexico.

Resolution in regard to the extension of the existing time limits on live stock in transit.

Resolution in regard to the enlargement and protection of Galveston harbor.

Resolution expressing thanks to those Senators who were instrumental in obtaining stock census.

Resolution of thanks of Superintendent Thomas of the Associated Press, the Salt Lake papers and the press of the country for the favors extended (rising vote).

Resolution of thanks to Salt Lake City for the good time enjoyed by the delegates and friends.

Resolution to admit sheep, cattle and horses to graze on the forest reserves.

Resolution in favor of uniform cattle inspection.

New Executive Committee.

The new Executive Committee was then named, as follows:

Alabama—A. E. Chaffee.

Arizona—E. S. Gosney; alternate, J. B. Vickery.

Arkansas—James M. Bohart.

California—F. C. Lusk; alternate, W. M. Newhall.

Colorado—H. H. Robinson; alternate, J. G. Massey.

Georgia—J. H. Witzel.

Idaho—M. B. Gwinn.

Illinois—C. W. Baker; alternate, Richard Nash.

Indiana—Mortimer Levering; alternate, T. S. Graves.

Iowa—Passed.

Kansas—H. W. McAfee; alternate, W. A. Smith.

Kentucky—J. B. Castleman; alternate, T. B. Noll.

Louisiana—W. F. Foster.

Michigan—J. J. England; alternate, H. A. Daniels.

Minnesota—T. L. Schurmeier; alternate, G. N. Cosgrove.

Missouri—Harry Trower; alternate, H. C. Duncan.

Montana—Paul McCormick; alternate, P. H. Poindexter.

Nebraska—M. A. Daugherty; alternate, R. M. Allen.

Nevada—A. C. Cleveland; alternate, L. L. Bradley.

New Mexico—Solomon Luna; alternate, J. P. White.

New York—G. Howard Davison; alternate, Col. J. F. Hobbs.

North Carolina—Frank Emery.

North Dakota—Passed.

Ohio—E. O. Bradfute; alternate, H. H. Cluff.

Oklahoma—W. E. Bolton; alternate, J. R. Stinson.

Oregon—R. C. Judson; alternate, F. D. Culley.

Pennsylvania—E. C. Hindkoper; alternate, W. B. Powell.

South Carolina—R. A. Love.

South Dakota—J. C. Buell; alternate, N. Newbanks.

Tennessee—Overton Lee.

Texas—A. P. Bush; alternate, A. G. Boyce.

Utah—Jesse M. Smith; alternate, B. F. Saunders.

Virginia—John T. Cowan.

Washington—John Cleman; alternate, A. J. Splawn.

Wyoming—Tim Kinney; alternate, Ora Haley.

Wisconsin—Frank Harding; alternate, Jas. Martin.

West Virginia—John C. Johnson.

FOREIGN TRADE-MARKS IN GERMANY.

On the 24th of September last, a report was submitted to the department from this office, calling the attention of American exporters of manufactured goods to the complications which might arise through the registration and the usurpation of their trade-marks in Germany by unauthorized persons or firms. It was explained that under the very liberal trade-mark statute of this country any person can, upon payment of a nominal fee (\$0 marks, equal to \$7.14), secure the registration in his own name of any trade-mark which has not been previously registered at the imperial bureau, no matter whether the applicant has or has not previously used such trade-mark or has any antecedent or exclusive claim to it.

That report, having been published and copied in Germany, was attacked by a leading Berlin newspaper on the incorrectly assumed ground that it had stated that Americans were unduly discriminated against by the statute in question, and that it gives less protection to American than to native trademarks, or than is accorded to German trademarks by the laws of the United States.

What the report did seek to do was to call the attention of American exporters to the fact that, whereas under Section 4938 of the Revised Statutes a person or firm claiming protection for a trade-mark in the United States must file a verified statement that the claimant "has the right to the use of the same and that no other person, firm, or corporation has a right to such use," no such proof or certificate of title is required in Germany; the sole essential condition being that the trademark shall not have been previously registered in this country. The report, therefore, sought to point out the consequent danger which they or any other manufacturer, alien or native, might incur by selling in Germany goods designated by a trade-mark not legally registered in this country. This danger would obviously inhere more especially to foreigners, who might be most naturally ignorant of the ease with which any trade-mark not already protected in this country may be registered, and thereby usurped, by an unauthorized person under the provisions of the German law.

On the 22d of September, 1894, an official announcement was published in the Reichsanzeiger (the organ of the Imperial German Government) that German trade-marks receive in the United States the same protection as those of native American citizens, so that from that date the legal status of such property became, as between citizens of the two countries, practically reciprocal.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

Berlin, Dec. 27, 1900.

Childress Cattle Co. Officers.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Childress Land & Cattle Company held at Fort Worth, Tex., the following directors were elected: K. M. Van Zandt, N. Harding, R. L. Ellison, of Fort Worth; Gustavus F. Swift, Edward F. Swift and Albert H. Veedor, of Chicago, and C. C. Clamp, of San Antonio. Officers—K. M. Van Zandt, president; N. Harding, secretary and treasurer, and W. H. Craven, general manager. The capital stock of the company is \$225,000, and the property includes 125,000 acres of land and 15,000 head of improved live stock.

Oil Mill Burned.

The oil mill at Greenville, Tex., was partially destroyed by fire recently. The main building is almost a total loss, but was partially covered by insurance. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

MANUFACTURE OF GLYCERINE, OLEIC AND STEARIC ACIDS.

The manufacture of these products is carried out upon strictly concise and well-established chemical principles. It depends upon the replacement of weaker bases or alkalis by stronger and the destruction of soap and soapy matters by the replacing of the weaker acids (fatty acids) by the universal and all powerful sulphuric acid. All fatty substances and oils of animal origin, whether tallow or grease, are chemical combinations parallel in their chemical composition and formation of the well known compounds, soaps.

In the manufacture of glycerine, the fats tri-glycerides have the glycerol or glycerine, as it is commonly known, driven out from the tri-glycerides, the glycerine being replaced in the fats by the base or alkali, forming calcium, stearate, etc., or as commonly termed lime soap. When magnesia is used in the saponification of the fat the soap formed would then be magnesium stearate. In every saponification of an animal fatty substance, there is always formed glycerine in addition to the soap, which, in boiled soaps, is mixed with the excess of the solution of reagent, causing the saponification of the fats. There are numerous processes for the manufacture of glycerine, both practical and impractical. To regain the freed glycerine out of the waste lyes and residues resulting from treatment of the fatty substances by alkaline solutions, is an operation that requires careful manipulation and the highest scientific skill. The ordinary method of saponification of the substance from which the glycerine is to be extracted is carried out on a commercial scale by ordinary milk of lime or, chemically speaking, calcium hydrate.

The fats to be treated are conveyed into an autoclave or digester, the apparatus in this case being a drum-like cylinder, so strongly made that it is capable of withstanding a pressure of 300 to 400 lbs. pressure to the square inch. A quantity of freshly prepared milk of lime is slowly added through a pipe to the molten fat, sufficient in quantity to insure complete saponification, a most essential object in this manufacture. The autoclave is then hermetically sealed, steam is admitted and by this agency the whole mass in the digester is subjected to an intense heat and pressure.

The ascertaining of the saponification point is of vital consequence, well understood and observed by the practical glycerine maker. When thorough saponification has ensued, the mass is allowed to cool sufficiently to relieve all the steam pressure, when the contents of the digester is drawn off into settling vats, where the lime soaps formed can be conveniently separated. The remaining lyes (as there is always present an excess of alkaline reagent, in order to be sure of complete saponification) are then neutralized by sulphuric acid, the lime salts in the lye solution precipitated and the glycerine obtained out of the remaining solution by the gradual evaporation of the water.

The glycerine, not being volatile, will remain behind with impurities and salts, from which it is separated by filtration. By means of a vacuum and careful treatment the crude glycerine may be distilled and obtained in a chemically pure state. Any attempt to distill without the employment of a vacuum will result in decomposition and destructive distillation.

To return to the drawn off lime soaps. The lime having been neutralized, the fatty acids of the soaps freed from their combinations by the addition of the sulphuric acid, will float on the top of the vat. The fatty acids are

again drawn off from the underlying solution and washed free of all excess of acid. The principal components forming this mixture of fatty acids are stearic and oleic acids.

The practical candle maker long ago observed the different titr points of these acids. By the application of that knowledge he observed that by reducing the temperature of the mixtures of these acids below a certain point, the crystallized hard stearic acid is, in a way, suspended in solution in the lower titr oleic acid, from which it may easily be extracted and obtained by filtration and pressure.

The National Provisioner Laboratory is prepared to furnish full detailed working processes for the commercial and practical making of glycerine from tallow or other fatty material. Full working drawings and plans of glycerine plants may be obtained by those desirous of so doing.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. A. B., MONTREAL, CAN.—In answer to your inquiry. The quantity of this material varies with the nature of the meat used and upon other circumstances. In our book on the Manufacture of Sausages you will find that potato flour is discussed fully and many recipes are given for bologna sausages. We will be pleased to send you a copy upon receipt of \$2, and know that you will consider that you have made an excellent and inexpensive investment.

C. E., STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—We have answered you by letter. For the makers of those machines consult our advertising columns, where you will find reliable firms. (2) We have directed them to send you their recently issued catalogue.

W. M. CO., NEW SOUTH WALES.—The article on Meat Canning, describing the method of putting whole hams in cans appeared in the issue of The National Provisioner of Sept. 15, 1900. These articles on meat canning will appear for some time to come and if you preserve your copies in a file they will make a most valuable series.

MANUEL D. TOQUE, PORT AU PRINCE.—(1) The essential constituent of a bark for tanning hides is the soluble tannin contained therein. There are many other substances other than barks which are utilized for tanning material, the long list of which it is impracticable to print in these columns. (2) We will make such analysis of the tanning material you send in the shortest possible time and give you the availability of the material for use as a tanning agent. It is well to bear in mind, however, that chemical tannages are largely replacing those of vegetable substances, although there is always a waiting and open market for good, and at the same time, cheap material. (3) Send samples by mail and mark same "samples without value" for transmission without delay through the mails.

JOHN.—The book on soap you wish we will send upon receipt of its price, \$4.00. It is a good book and contains much information of value applicable to your business.

PACKER, ONTARIO.—The value of dried peas and beans is such that one or more representatives are found in every country as a staple food and they have been thus used from the earliest times. They are especially rich in protein, the nitrogenous constituent which forms the chief nutrient of meat, and are thus fitted to take the place of part of the meat in any dietary. In comparison with their value their price is very low and they are considered among vegetable foods as next in importance to bread. In our meat canning article published last week you will find this matter treated. Among other articles of this nature, you will find pea sausage and soup tablets on the market.

P. D. YARMA.—In the analysis of milk the essential points to be ascertained are the per cent. of butter fat, and the non-fatty solids, consisting of casein, milk, sugar and albumen. The addition of the latter gives the solids no fat, the remainder less the fat, giving the percentage of water. (2) The nature of the preservative when added to milk can only be ascertained by chemical analysis, the cost of which is very reasonable.

F. P. J., SEATTLE.—The proportion of flesh to bone in the various grades of meat depends upon the part of the animal from which the cut is taken. Unless we knew the particulars of the test we could not venture any opinion regarding the affair.

INQUIRER AND SUBSCRIBER asks what the average temperature in the brine tank should be. Ans.—This depends largely upon the use for which the brine is intended whether for refrigeration, ice-manufacturing, etc. For refrigerating purposes the brine should be kept at a temperature not over 10 deg. F., and the lower the temperature within limits the more efficiency will be obtained from it. Brine cannot be used economically much below 40 deg. F., as it becomes thick and sluggish and requires considerable work for the pumps to force it through the brine pipes. For this purpose, where a low temperature is imperative, the use of calcium chloride solution is employed. We can furnish you with technical books of the subject of mechanical refrigeration if you desire.

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PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES—Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Old Custom House, Third and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Feb. 5, 1901, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the following-named subsistence stores: Pork, Bacon, Flour, Beans, Rice, Tomatoes, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Salt, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Groceries, Spices, Pipes, Tobacco, Toilet Soap, Stationery, Dry Goods, Notions and Sundries. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, price and quality being equal. Specifications and conditions, giving necessary information and blank proposals will be furnished upon application to this office. JOHN J. CLAGUE, Lieut. Col., A. C. G. S., U. S. Army.

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Explanatory—This gives alphabetically the principal articles and items which have appeared the past six months. The features which are published regularly from week to week are, for obvious reasons, not indexed. The regular features, weekly reviews, etc., referred to are as follows:

Chicago Live Stock Review, Chicago Provision Market, Chicago Live Stock Notes, Chicago Board of Trade Notes, Kansas City Live Stock Review, South St. Joseph Live Stock Review, Reviews on Provisions and Lard, Oleo and Neutral Lard, Weekly Exports of Provisions, Monthly Exports, Pork Packing in Principal Cities of the United States, Packinghouse Notes, The World's Supply of Lard, Stocks of Provisions in Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, Milwaukee, New York and Liverpool, Market on Hides and Skins, Cottonseed Oil and Cake and Meal Markets, Tallow and Stearine Markets, Soapmaking, Gluemaking, Fertilizer Notes, Ice and Refrigeration Matters, Internal Revenue Decisions, U. S. Appraisers' Decisions, Patents and Trade-marks, New Corporations, Answers to Correspondents, New York Produce Exchange Notes, New York Markets (covering all packinghouse and allied products), Liverpool Markets, RETAIL DEPARTMENT—Among the Associations, Local and Personal, Business Record, Mortages, New Shops, Business Changes.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—J. F. Wiessner, Highlandtown, Md., is building ice plant.

—W. B. McEwen contemplates erection of ice factory at Asheville, N. C.

—The Lenoir Oil and Ice Company, Kin-
ston, N. C., will build ice factory.

—The Cherry Crest Creamery Company
will rebuild creamery at Posterdale, N. Y.

—The Black Meadow Farm Creamery, Roy-
al Oak, Mich., was burned last week.

—H. D. Orem, of Crumpton, Md., will es-
tablish a creamery at Chestertown, Md.

—T. F. Seymour & Co. will erect a cold
storage building at Topeka, Kan.

—The Pabst Brewing Company will erect
a 25-ton ice plant at Blackwell, Okla.

—The Ahwaga Dairy Company is looking
for a creamery site in Owego, N. Y.

—The Colorado Springs Packing Company,
Colorado Springs, Colo., is erecting new building.

—The Marietta Ice and Storage Company,
Marietta, Ohio, capital \$20,000, has been in-
corporated.

—The Glendon Creamery Company, Glen-
don, Iowa, capital \$2,050, has been incorpo-
rated by J. K. Miller and others.

—The Retail Butchers' Protective Associa-
tion, Columbus, Ohio, is contemplating the
erection of an ice plant.

—W. T. Johnson, of Salisbury, Md., will,
it is reported, erect an ice plant at Weldon,
N. C.

—A creamery association, formed at North-
field, Minn., has elected E. T. Clague presi-
dent.

—The Norris Market Ice Manufacturing
and Cold Storage Company, Philadelphia, Pa.,
capital \$160,000, has been incorporated.

—The New Orleans Cold Storage Company
has increased capital stock from \$65,000 to
\$130,000 and will erect new plant.

—The Lyndon Cheese Company, Franklin-
ville, N. Y., capital \$2,000, has been incor-
porated by E. N. Case, J. D. Case and C. J.
Melrose.

—The Phoenix Cheese Company, South Ed-
monton, N. Y., capital \$10,000, has been or-
ganized by D. W. Matterson, L. E. Carpen-
ter, S. B. Manchester and others.

—A creamery association, organized at Clinton,
N. Y., elected the following officers: Pres-
ident, George Havens; treasurer, Robt. Jones;
secretary, E. A. Miller.

—The Star Hygeia Ice Company, Tarry-
town, N. Y., capital \$100,000, has been in-
corporated by C. R. Culver, of Yonkers; J.
W. Free, of Tarrytown, and James McCourt,
of New York city.

—The Water, Ice and Light Company, of
Groesbeck, Texas, capital \$25,000, has been
incorporated by R. Oliver, of Dallas; H. B.
Allen, S. S. Walker and Saunders Walker, of
Groesbeck.

—A creamery association has been formed
at Warren, Minn. Officers: President, Chas.
H. Wilber; vice-president, John Consadine;
secretary, H. C. Wilber; treasurer, Edmond
Sherbino; directors, Timothy Burns, John
Gaffney and Harrison Gibbs.

—The Bee-Hive Hygienic Ice Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$50,000, has been in-
corporated by George H. Wade, Henry J.
Singer, Laurence Pfleuger, Adolph Aberla,
August Wenz, Anton Geiler, Louis Schnibbe,
Edward Minze and Charles Ungerland, all of
Brooklyn.

—A creamery association, organized at Deer
Creek, Minn., has elected the following officers:
President, Chas. Vargeson; vice-president,
Peter Johnson; secretary, H. E. Euker;
treasurer, Gus Sinclar; directors, Wm. Rode-
kuhr, Aug. Koch, Swan Johnson, Wm. Gil-
len, Fred Leesburg, Dan Anderson and Peter
Anderson.

Need of Ice in Brazil.

The consumption of ice in Santos and in
Brazil generally is increasing every day, ac-
cording to United States Consul Girimondi,
in a report from that city, just re-
ceived at the State Department. This is due
principally to the unceasing demand for ice
in the restaurants, hotels and other public
places where drinks are served. Foreigners,
chiefly Americans, Englishmen and Germans,
who are unaccustomed to a tropical climate,
are loudest in the call for this commodity. No
doubt the use of ice would be far more general
if companies similar to those in the
United States were organized to deliver it
from house to house.

In the Consul's opinion the organization of
ice companies would prove profitable under-
takings. He says he visited the fish markets
a few weeks ago and, to his great surprise,
discovered that the use of ice was almost unknown
there. One dealer informed him, in answer to an inquiry, that ice was not only
too dear, but was very difficult to procure. The
same conditions exist in the vegetable and

meat markets, and it is not surprising that by
the end of the day everything in the nature
of fresh meat and fish should be pretty well
cooked by the heat of this tropical region. No
doubt a large quantity of ice could also be sold
to vessels arriving and departing from Santos.

Consul Girimondi believes also that Ameri-
can refrigerators would sell well in Brazil.
Only the best hotels there have refrigerators,
though they are beginning to be employed in
a few saloons, where they have been found
most useful and convenient. So far, how-
ever, they have not been introduced to any
extent in private houses. Only about one out
of twenty meat dealers use refrigerators at
the present time.

Nearly a Million Sheep.

Nearly 900,000 sheep, fattened upon alfalfa
and corn in northern Colorado, will soon be
shipped to Chicago, Omaha and St. Joseph
packinghouses.

The movement has already begun. The
Union Pacific and Burlington are busy taking
orders for cars daily and a few thousand
sheep were shipped away from their winter
quarters last week. The feeding industry in
northern Colorado has increased amazingly
during the last few years. Union Pacific and
Burlington officials estimate that over 3,500
carloads of sheep will leave Colorado for
Eastern points within the next few weeks.

Stockyards for Norfolk.

A despatch from Norfolk, Va., says: The
new enterprise of E. B. Evans, of Wash-
ington, and his associates here and elsewhere,
known as the Union Stockyards, will be
opened at once. It will be the largest con-
cern of the kind east of St. Louis, and will
bring to this city a large number of great live
stock firms. A hotel will be built for the ac-
commodation of employees and patrons.

Texas Cattle Raisers' Meeting.

The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association will
meet in San Antonio on March 12. The com-
ing meeting is looked forward to with the
anticipation that it will be one of the most
important in the history of the association.

Interest in Exposition.

"It is truly marvelous," says Superintend-
ent Frank A. Converse, of the Dairy and
Live Stock Division of the Pan-American Ex-
position, "the amount of interest that is being
taken in the live stock display by the stock
raisers of the West and even of the Central
American countries. They are all preparing
to take active part in the exhibition and will
add many interesting features to the display
to be made by the Eastern stockmen."

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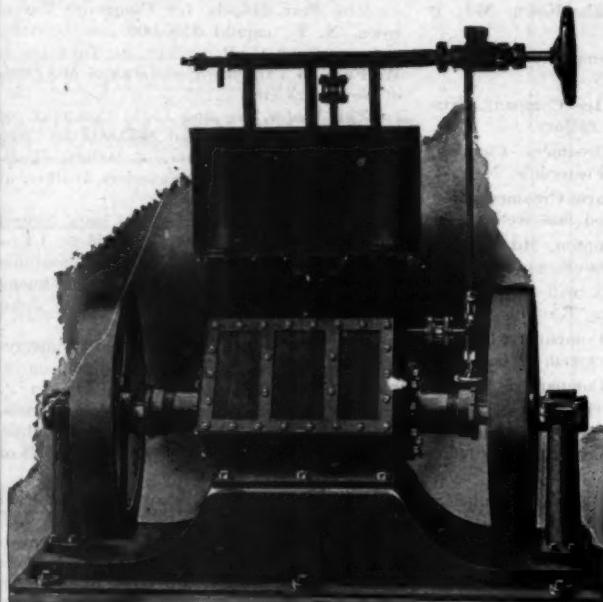
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Not a Bad Idea.

"Here is a paragraph I wish the 'Journal' would reprint," said a well known business man, who finds pleasure, if not profit, in purchasing his family's market supplies. The paragraph in question reads:

"There is a butcher in one of the New Orleans markets who has built up an immense family trade entirely by reason of his taste in doing up parcels of meat. His modus operandi is very ingenious. If he is handling a porterhouse he places it between two squares of pasteboard, uses a sheet of pearl gray manila paper as a wrapper and ties it up with baby blue string. The result is a neat rectangle, which has every appearance of having come from some fashionable drug store or confectioner's. Chops and such like he stows away in neat little cardboard tubes, and he keeps a supply of one-pound candy boxes especially for chicken livers and chopped sausage. The system is very effective."

"The reason why I make the request," he continued, "is simply in the hopes that certain big marketmen of this city may see it and profit thereby. No, I do not care to mention names, nor do I desire to pose as a kicker, but in my opinion some of the local retail concerns are decidedly remiss in the matter of doing up bundles for those of their customers who are obliged to carry their purchases with them. As far as I can see, there is no excuse for the flagrant remissness. At the establishments I have in mind, the clerk hurls your purchase at a boy, who manages to catch it as a rule. The young fellow then slaps a sheet of paper around your steak or whatever it may be, and this slipshod parcel

you are supposed to take away. It is not even tied with string, and the chances are that the paper will be stained with the blood which has accumulated on the boy's hands.

"I realize that the markets at fault do a rushing business at certain hours of the day, and the men at the counters have to fly about in lively fashion. The same is true of the department stores, none of which, I will wager, sent out a flimsy, stringless bundle during the height of the Christmas buying season. If the markets spent a little more money for clerk hire they could be equally accommodating, it seems to me. Please do not infer that I have any wish to see the elaborate system adopted by the New Orleans butcher installed in this city. It is the other extreme, and, I dare say, if the local marketmen choose they could find an adequate middle course." —Providence Journal.

Joseph H. Ricker Dead.

Joseph H. Ricker, for many years prominent in the tanning industry, and one of Portland's (Me.) most wealthy citizens, died at Portland, Me., aged 80 years. Death was due to Bright's disease and came after a long illness. Mr. Ricker was a director of the Boston & Maine railroad, Maine Central Railroad, Portland Steam Packet Co. and many other corporations. He also was connected with various financial institutions in the city. His estate on Forest avenue is one of the finest in Portland. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

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THE FORT WORTH SHOW.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 23.—Mr. Stuart Harrison, chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the coming cattlemen's convention of the Texas Live Stock Association, says:

"The Texas Live Stock Association convention and fifth Fort Worth Fat Stock Show to be held jointly in Fort Worth on the 12th, 13th and 14th of February, from present indications promise to surpass anything so far as the show is concerned that has ever been held in the South. The growing interest in improved cattle in this State is rapidly assuming immense proportions. The actual value to the practical cowman in fat stock shows and fairs is not only the facilities afforded him to select first-class registered and high grade cattle for breeding purposes, but he comes in contact with any number of men who have made breeding and raising fine cattle a life study and who as a rule are always anxious to impart that knowledge to an earnest seeker after information. From communications already in the hands of the committee, I am satisfied that the number of exhibitors will be more than double the usual number."

Judge Hamp Watts, the well-known Hereford breeder of Fayette County, Mo., will in all probability be the judge of all cattle exhibited, including Shorthorns, Herefords, Red Polls and Aberdeen Angus. The latter breed of cattle have never been shown in Fort Worth before and will prove an interesting addition to the show. One of the most attractive and useful features about this particular show is the fact that any one desiring to buy registered cattle can do so at public auction, either acclimated or not acclimated—a new departure in Texas, as the owners of registered females both Shorthorn and Herefords, have not shown much of a disposition to sell them at all and have constantly refused to sell at auction except in one instance.

"Reduced rates will be granted on all the railroads to persons attending this show and convention, and all cattle shipped here for exhibition purposes will be carried to and from the show for one full fare coming to the show and no charge returning home, provided the owner of the cattle is properly equipped with a certificate from the secretary of the show stating that the cattle have been on exhibition, etc.

"From the data obtainable at present large numbers of high grade cattle will be in the stockyards on this occasion for sale."

Kansas City Stockyards Directors.

The annual meeting of the Kansas City Stockyards Company for the election of boards of directors for the Stockyards Company and for the quarantine station was held last week. The work of the meeting was confined to the election of these boards, and all the old members were re-elected.

The directors for the stockyards who served last year and will serve this year are C. F. Adams, H. H. Honeywell, Charles Merriam, C. F. Morse, Nathaniel Thayer, Wallace Pratt, K. B. Armour, I. P. Dana and T. N. Damon.

The directors of the United States quarantine station are C. F. Morse, G. St. L. Abbott, E. B. R. Thayer, I. P. Dana, H. P. Childs.

The boards will meet soon and select their own chairmen.

Judge of Cattle.

Hamp Watts, of Fayette County, Missouri, has been chosen as the judge of the Short-horn, Hereford and other blooded stock for the Fort Worth show, Feb. 12-14.

THE MARKET REVIEWS**PROVISIONS AND LARD**

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review.

FREQUENT CHANGES IN PRICES, BUT ON THE WHOLE WELL SUPPORTED MARKETS—THE PACKING LARGER THAN LAST YEAR AT THIS TIME, BUT STOCKS NOT AS YET BURDENSONG—LARGE SHIPMENTS ON OLD CONTRACTS INCREASING CASH DEMANDS.

Early in the week there was a declining tendency in a moderate way, through the larger receipts of hogs. Subsequently the tone became stronger. The situation could be easily supported at all times in consideration of the situation of stocks and the large shipments that are steadily being made out of the West. While the swine receipts are ahead of those of last year at this time, the stocks of the products are not enlarging in a degree to cause material concern over their prices. However, reserved the export demands by reason of the good support given prices in this country, the fact remains that on maturing contracts and consignments, the shipments are larger even than last year at this time, while the home demands are increasing; therefore, there is a steady relief to the markets of their productions. There is now a feeling that the stocks at the close of the month will show less than had been generally expected. Expectations had been that through materially increased supplies that there would be some modification of the strain upon prices before the close of this month; it now looks as though it would be necessary to have much larger holdings before much abatement of current prices can be counted upon. Larger supplies of hogs upon any one day throw the packers interests only temporarily to the bear side of the products; a reaction almost at once follows. The prices of the hogs keep up very well, while with their cost the packers would naturally be against lowering the values of the products materially.

The difference in the cost of the hogs and the products is much more in favor of the packers this year as against last season at this time, and it may be said that much more substantial profits are had than then. Some cash demands halt on export account except at prices materially under those prevailing on speculative sales, and with the belief on the part of the foreigners that the excitement must some time next month disappear, and that they will then be able to make up their minds over the possibilities of prices. Most of the stuff that is going out now to both the Continental and United Kingdom markets was contracted for two or three months since, when the prices for the current deliveries were substantially under the prevailing rates. It is of considerable volume, particularly of lard, and while enabling the foreign sources to be indifferent over fresh demand, it at the same time prompts a feeling on their part to fight hard against the comparatively high prices.

It is a nervous market on the speculative deals, and upon that basis of values that little further could be expected in the way of a bullish movement. The situation looks now as though it was handled more for scalping. The outsiders had been in some degree shaken

out by the declining tendency a few days since; many of them, however, are still on the long side, and are especially emphatic in their opinion over the May option. Of course, there are delayed export demands which must show themselves this side of May, and united to good home demands, which latter are likely to prevail through the season, a larger movement will be given to the products even than at present. But the belief here and there prevails that the hog supplies are likely to be exceptionally large even into the summer months, by reason of the high prices for the swine and the cheap feeding; therefore, that the late deliveries of the products are more uncertain over values than those for the winter months. Some of the large packers have taken turns in selling large lines this week on any manifestation of tailing in on the long side by the outsiders, but as prices temporarily yielded they bought more than they sold. It looks as though the packers generally had a good degree of confidence over a line of prices close to the current basis as likely to rule for the near future, and as basing their opinions upon stocks and the well recognized wants for consumption.

In New York, there is marked hesitancy over buying Western lard by the exporters, whose bids to the West are substantially under the option price; the Continent shippers are careful over takings of refined; all buyers seem disposed to await developments. The city lard is taken up promptly, either by exporters or refiners at prices that vary with the general market. For compound lard there is increasing demand, because its price is unusually cheap as against that for pure lard. The city cutters are beginning to accumulate bellies, and they are not so strong in their views over prices. The city pickled shoulders have had a freer number of sales and are firmer in price. For pickled hams a fair demand.

In New York, for the week, up to this writing, sales have been fully 1,100 bbls. mess pork, for export, at \$13.25@14.50, 175 bbls. family do. at \$15.00@16.00, 125 bbls. short clear at \$14.25@17.00; 750 tierces Western steam lard, for export, on p. t., quoted at \$7.70@7.75; 1,150 tierces city lard, of which 600 tierces for export, at \$7.20@7.25 to refiners; compound lard, 5%@5%c; 18,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, 7½@7¾c; 12,000 lbs. do. 12 lbs. average, 7¾@8c; 1,000 green hams, 9c; 2,000 green bellies, 8c; 5,000 lbs. smoking bellies, 8½@9c; 3,000 pickled shoulders, 5%@6c; and 6,000 pickled hams, 8½@8¾c; 100 boxes bellies, 7¾c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,076 bbls. pork, 14,781,005 lbs. lard, and 14,935,898 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 6,097 bbls. pork, 10,566,720 lbs. lard, and 14,160,740 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—A good home trade; exporters doing little; sales of 750 bbls. and 250 tierces; city extra India mess, \$14.75@15.00; barrelled, extra mess, \$8.00@9.00; family, \$11.00@11.50; packet, \$9.75@10.50.

CANNED MEATS.—Are lower; 1s at \$1.30, and 2s at \$2.40, for corned and roast beef.

Colorado Lamb Supply.

An estimate of the number of lambs being fed in Larimer County, Colorado, for the Eastern markets, gives the total as 387,321, and the number of persons and firms engaged in the industry as 240. The bunches of lambs range from 500 to 4,500, the larger number feeding about 2,000 head. The total is more than double that of last winter.

COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Quotations by the gallon; in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review.

A FIRM UNDERTONE—LIGHT RECEIPTS—EXCITED AND HIGHER SOUTHERN MARKETS—VERY RESERVED OFFERINGS OF THE MILLS.

The market has a firm undertone. There is an indisposition to sell in New York more than small lots, while at the South the mills are remarkably indifferent, asking higher prices and turning down essentially all bids from the seaboard. In fact, the sentiment at the South seems to be that prices at the seaboard are "ridiculously low." The demands for supplies from the exporters are of a conservative order, yet there is some interest from them; if unsold supplies at the seaboard are to continue of the present light order, and which seems probable, in view of the temper against selling at the South, it would seem that the markets would be fairly well sustained, at least up to the time that the Marseilles steamers are cleared or by Feb. 10. It, however, does not seem probable that there will be the ordinarily important foreign business until the feeling abroad is more assured over prices in this country, or until wants are forced in Europe through the rising up of other oils, which latter are abundant in February.

It is the understanding in the trade that the mills are accumulating a good deal of crude oil, that the belief of the mills is that prices over the country had ought to be better sustained, while that their policy is to hold. At the same time it is possible that the supplies of the oil at the South are not so large as some of the traders suppose. It is clear that the consumption of the home trade has been large for several weeks, that the soapmakers and compound people had only latterly secured steadily important lines from the mills. It is a fact that the mills can easily control their supplies, while that they are in a position financially to hold until they can see all that is possible concerning prices.

The market would undoubtedly have gone a little lower on the reaction latterly had it not been for a display of interest by the home consumers, united to the unexpected larger takings for England, and which latter amounted to about 20,000 bbls., as bought by a large soapmaker. The demand had showed that at close to current prices the soap people on the other side were ready to take further important quantities in view of the prices of tallow. Indeed, cotton oil at 30c at the seaboard for good off yellow, is a good consuming basis for the soap trade by relation with tallow. While the beef fat has recently dropped 1/4c from its late outside basis there is little apprehension of its further sinking more than 1/4c.

The lard market sags a little at times, but on the whole it is fairly well supported; unquestionably if lard holds to near current prices through this and next month, and which seems probable, the demands for the compounds will be larger than usual. The home consumption of the oil, therefore, is likely to continue liberal. While we are looking to see the prices of the oil settle a little from current prices after awhile, there would seem to be no reason why any material decline should take place. Continental exporters may

continue their policy of indifference but there would appear to be enough other demand, in conjunction with the fact that shippers would buy at a moderate concession, to give a fairly healthy holding basis at, in the future, a slight decline from the existing prices. The present bidding prices from shippers are 20 1/2@30c for prime yellow in New York, while the asking rate at this writing is 31 1/2c.

It does not look now as though the production would be materially in excess of that of last year, notwithstanding the larger cotton crop. It must also be recollect that whatever may be the holdings South or elsewhere of unsold oil, that there is a large delayed demand to be satisfied, and which is apt to show itself when buyers are convinced that the markets in this country are settled. Larger receipts of oil were had upon the New York market this week, but they had been pretty well sold up ahead. The trade is calculating upon larger supplies in February, and feels that there will be ample amounts for contract deliveries in that month. The fact remains, however, that telegrams from New York to the South to buy bring few favorable responses. There is no doubt but that there is a short interest of a moderate order, and that it is depending in good degree upon the possibility of larger receipts of oil in February. The mills in the Southeast are not willing to sell crude in tanks except at higher prices, some asking up to 20@26 1/2c, while 24c is bid. In New York, sales to this writing have been 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, January and February, at 31c; 1,000 bbls. do. January, 31c; 500 bbls. do., at 31 1/2@31 1/2c; 1,200 bbls. do. February, at 31 1/2c; 800 bbls. winter yellow, at 36@37c. At New Orleans, sales of 1,500 bbls. off yellow at 30c. At the mills, sales of 15 tanks crude in the Southeast at 24c; 30 tanks do., at 24@24 1/2c.

Later.—The market is now dull and nominally steady. Prime yellow, 3c bid, and 31 1/2c asked, for January and February; sale of 225 bbls. January at 31 1/2c; for good off yellow, 30 1/2c bid for 1,000 bbls. and 31c asked; and 100 bbls. sold at 30 1/2c. At the mills, sales of five tanks at the Southeast at 24c, with that further bid, and some other lots offered at 24 1/2c; other mills asking more money, but practically out of the market; 10 tanks in Texas sold at 23c.

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Formerly Sec. Ky. Refining Co. Sec. & Treas.

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TALLOW, STEARNE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review.

TALLOW.—It is more a local market. Not much could be expected from England in the way of trading interest in consideration of the nation's gloom over the death of the Queen. There was, of course, no London sale on Wednesday. The foreign markets as a whole have not been considered a factor in the week's market. A decline has taken place in the prices in New York. In other words, where 5½c had been the ruling rate for city in hogheads, 5c was accepted early in the week for 200 hogheads, and as bought by the home trade. The decline was brought about by the withdrawal of the buyer who had been for several weeks steadily taking up all surplus offerings upon the New York market. The price which had been forced from 4¾c up to 5¼c through that demand, has, it is true, only settled back ¼c, but it does not now seem secure. Indeed, there is now no demand at 5c for city in hogheads, although the melters, up to this writing, are against further modifying it. Only two of the melters could sell for the remainder of this month's delivery; the price, therefore, is likely to be somewhat nominal in the near future, unless further concessions are accepted. At the same time the tone over the country is slack; the soap people only here and there are disposed to buy further, and with the feeling to await developments. It is believed that there is a good deal of an accumulation at the West of supplies that had been bought to hold against the possibilities of a better market; the developments concerning possible pressure of these will determine market prices there. The Eastern markets, however, are fairly well sold up of prime and choice grades, as they had marketed some large lines, of choice particularly, only latterly. The holders of prime in tierces at no point in the East are willing to accept a basis of values to conform to the decline for hogheads. In New York, city in tierces is held in instances at 5¾c, although 5½c would buy other lots. Country made arrives only moderately, while the regular soap demands take it up, in conjunction with a little export inquiry for the best of it in nice tierces; prices are easier than in last week to conform to the decline for city. Sales for the week of 250,000 lbs. at 4¾@5¾c, as

to quality. City tallow is quoted at 5¾@5½c. Very little news comes from the West; it is understood that 5½c would buy prime packers there. To sum up the situation buyers are generally feeling that the market ought to settle back to the point from which it started when it was taken hold of by the Western buyer, and which is at about ¼c under current prices. The melters and holders generally, however, are not willing, at least as yet, to concede that as a probable trading basis.

LATER.—On Thursday the New York market on city in hogheads declined to 4¾c, at which 100 hogheads were sold. The contracts will go in at 4¾c. Bidding now of 4¾c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The withdrawal of the more important demands which had been well satisfied about a fortnight since, has left the market dependent upon feeble inquiries from the smaller compound makers, while as the make of the stearine is liberal, prices are easing up a little. There have been sales of 60,000 lbs. city at 7½c; 60,000 lbs., out of town later, at 7½c, and finally 50,000 lbs. city at 7½c, at which inside price the market now stands. At the West, 7c is the best bid and up to 7½c asked.

LARD STEARINE.—Trading runs of a limited order, as the wants for the refined lard business are of a restricted character. The make does not appear to be as large as ordinarily and the surplus is not burdensome to holders. About 8@8½c quoted.

GREASE.—The pressers are buying moderately, and there is some export demand; supplies are a little more freely offered; sales of 100,000 lbs. "A" white at 5¾@5½c, latter for choice; 50,000 lbs. "B" white at 5½c; "A" white quoted at 5¾@5½c; "B" white at 5½@5½c; yellow at 4¾@4½c; house at 4½@4½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Stocks are not large and the market has fairly good support. White quoted at 5½@5¾c, and yellow at 5½@5¾c.

LARD OIL.—There appears to be very little surplus for sale. The consumption is steadily liberal and receipts from the West, for the most part, go upon contracts with manufacturers. Prices, therefore, are held up very well. Quotations are 68@7c, chiefly at 6c.

CORN OIL.—Export demands are quiet, because of the recent sharply advanced prices. But the mills are largely sold ahead and the surplus for sale is not at all burdensome, even from second hands. Quoted at \$5.50@\$5.75 for large and small lots.

LATER.—The market is advanced to \$5.75 @6.00.

W. W. LEWIS, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products,

Correspondence Solicited.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

666,273.—DEVICE FOR COOKING FEED OR SCALDING HOGS. Maxwell M. Johnston, Edmonton, Canada. Filed April 3, 1900. Serial No. 11,392.

666,301.—FERTILIZER DRIER. Wm. K. Campbell, Cambridge, Mass.; assignor to Wm. Campbell & Co., same place. Filed May 8, 1900. Serial No. 15,950.

666,384.—DELINTING MACHINE. J. Karmier, Florence, Ala. Filed April 24, 1900. Serial No. 14,117.

666,491.—LABELING MACHINE. C. A. Burt, Baltimore, Md.; assignor to Burt Labeling Machine Co., same place. Filed Jan. 23, 1897. Serial No. 620,347.

666,573.—CAN-CAPPING MACHINE. Paul Swenson, Westham Island, Canada. Filed June 13, 1900. Serial No. 20,187.

666,607.—MACHINE FOR PAINTING CANS. J. H. Hughlett, Blaine, Wash. Filed Sept. 6, 1900. Serial No. 29,230.

666,629.—CANNER'S COOKING CRATE. Wm. A. Robinson, Independence, Iowa; assignor of three-eighths to C. F. Robinson, same place. Filed April 26, 1900. Serial No. 14,401.

Trade-Marks.

35,814.—CERTAIN NAMED PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS. Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed Oct. 3, 1900. Essential feature, The representation of an ear of corn surmounted by a hog. Used since July 1, 1892.

South Texas Stockmen Organize.

At a meeting held at Houston the South Texas Live Stock Association was formally organized to protect in various ways the interests of its members, especially in the matter of railroads rates and marketing. A constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, F. N. Bullock, of Columbia; secretary, Tom Richardson, of Houston; treasurer, S. Super, of Houston. Vice-presidents are to be appointed from each county.

The American Cotton Oil Co.
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THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
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Logos from the advertisement:

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- PLANTER'S NEW ORLEANS
- SUN BRAND NEW YORK
- Union Oil Co. Pure Salad Oil Providence R.I.
- THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. STAR BRAND U.S.A.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The recent activity in native stock failed to establish a precedent of substantial movement in this class of hides and the packers are annoyed at the accumulation which is piling up and have in some instances made concessions in order to diminish the stocks in hand. Branded hides have fared much better as stocks are well sold up at firmly sustained prices though the projected advance failed to materialize. The general outlook is rather encouraging than otherwise.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, are accumulating to a sufficient extent to indicate a recession in values. They have sold to the number of about 9,000 at 11½@12c, though the present inside quotation is fractionally lower than the sale price.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED, 60 lbs. and up, are fairly cleaned up, a lot of 3,000 having moved at 11c.

COLORADO STEERS are an especially active factor. They are being variously held at 10½@10½c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have moved in a fairly substantial way at 11½@12c. This variety is firmly sustained.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, have sold in moderate volume at a presumed price of 10½c, though they are nominally worth 10½c. Lights under 55 lbs. are in unpleasantly generous accumulation.

BRANDED COWS.—5,000 brought 9½c. There are plenty available, some of which are held fractionally higher.

NATIVE BULLS have sold in a small way at 10½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—This market is in a vague, unsettled condition, which renders it difficult either to buy or sell on a satisfactory basis. Dealers in their effort to purchase in the country at the prices demanded found it necessary to advance their selling price, which had an immediate and stimulating influence on outside values. In order to checkmate this movement hides were offered at fictitious prices, but when buyers attempted to avail themselves of the concession there was nothing in sight to buy, consequently it is not surprising that the tanners are inclined to suspect "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, at 8½c, with No. 2 held at a full cent less. Those buyers who were tempted by rumored offerings below quotations and who sought them assiduously were doomed to disappointment.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are in a meager supply. This variety is held at 9@9½c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS now offer at 8½c, although a small quantity moved

at 8½c flat. There are none available at less than the first quotation.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are firmly held at 9½c, despite reports to the contrary.

NATIVE BULLS are strong at 8½c flat.

CALFSKINS.—No. 1, 8 to 15 lbs., would bring 11½c in good country selection.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are in fair request at 10c.

DEACONS are a strong factor and range in price from 60@80c, according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS, 25 cents.

HORSE HIDES are in fair request at \$3.50.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a fair amount of business being done and the appended quotations reflect the condition of the market.

PACKER PELTS, \$1.00.

COUNTRY PELTS, 80@90c.

PACKER LAMBS, 95c@\$1.00.

BOSTON.

The usual conservative policy which distinguishes tanners of the Hub, prevails at present. Shippers are tenacious of rates and demand 8½@9c for Westerns. Offerings continue light and dealers are applying present receipts on old orders. Tanners as a class are but indifferently supplied and it rather looks as though they would have to meet the views of the shipper in the near future. New Englands are in small supply and very active request at better prices. The supplies of both sheep and calfskins are inadequate to the call.

PHILADELPHIA.

The situation has gained tone, holders manifesting stronger feeling, and some varieties have advanced in price. It is doubtful if anything in the market could be obtained under schedule. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10@10½c.

CITY COWS, 8½@9c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@10c.

CALFSKINS very active.

BULLS, 7½@8c.

SHEEPSKINS are in no request whatever.

NEW YORK.

There are practically no sales in the face of indisposition to buy on the part of tanners. The appended schedule is firmly sustained. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 10½c.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 10½c.

CITY COWS, 9½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with over 35,000 hides sold at what may be called good strong prices—and this week already shows some pretty fair sales, taking into consideration that the market was pretty well cleaned up on branded cows, Texans and Colorados. Butts seem fairly entrenched at 11c and no large stocks to offer. The attempt to put Colorados to 10½c was a failure, the packers again making sales at 10½c. Native steers decidedly show a bolder front, but the scramble up to the present between the purchasers seems to be for November and December

hides. As yet not many Januaries have sold at 12c, and a few cars have been sold at 11½c, which would seem nearer the value than 12c for January hides. Branded cows are closely sold; the attempt to put them up to 9½c has so far proved a failure. Late hides can be purchased freely at 9½c. There are some September, October and November heavy native cows held here pretty firmly at 10½c, 10½c being refused several times, but January heavy native cows have been freely sold at 10½c. Some early lights have sold at 10c, and at this price Januaries will be freely sold. Taking it as a whole the packers are in a splendid position and they seem to be very sanguine that prices will hold at about their present level.

SHEEPSKINS are a little dragging. All the packers have some few to sell. Owing to the condition of the wool market the dealers and speculators are very cautious in their actions.

SUMMARY.

The present packer situation is firm on general principles, which, however, do not extend to native hides, which have, in some cases, sold below the market in order to diminish the accumulation. Branded stock has sold well, and while prices on this class of hides are very steady the effort to get more money has fallen flat. The somewhat chaotic condition of the country market has, for reasons previously explained, militated against any appreciable volume of business. It is impossible even to predict with any degree of intelligence just what turn the market will take, as the conditions are not sufficiently well defined to afford any basis for opinion. The Boston market is strong on buffs and in fact on about every variety which offers. This strength is derived from scarcity rather than from any present demand, as tanners hesitate to purchase on the existing basis, their reluctance in this respect hardly seeming well warranted in view of the close margins on which they are operating and the extreme probability of the maintenance of values for a considerable period. The Philadelphia market shows greater strength and holders of hides, especially of native steers, evidently prefer to retain their holdings. The New York market is naturally slow, as tanners are disinclined to meet the rates demanded, apparently hoping by holding off to secure more favorable terms, which prospect, at this writing, seems remote in the extreme.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@12c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11c; Colorado steers, 10½@10½c; No. 1 Texas steers, 11½@12c; No. 1 native cows, 10½@10½c; branded cows, 9½@10½c; native bulls, 10½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 8½c; No. 2, 7½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 9@9½c; branded steers and cows, 8½c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9½c; native bulls, 8½c flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 11½c; kips, for No. 1, 10c; deacons, 60@80c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.50; packer pelts, \$1.00; country pelts, 80@90c; packer lambs, 95c@\$1.00.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 8½@9c; New England hides, 8½@8½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½@10c; country cows, 8½@8½c; country bulls, 7½@8c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c; butt-branded steers, 10½c; side-branded steers, 10½c; city cows, 9½c; native bulls, 9½c; calfskins.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK

TALLOW

SOAP MATERIALS

GREASE

.... CHEMICALS

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BORAX

COCONUT OIL
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PIG FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

Conducted by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

From Bulletin No. 63.

Experiment No. 2.

This experiment consisted in balancing a grain ration consisting of a mixture of hominy chop and ground corn fodder (new corn product) for one lot of pigs with separator skim milk and for the other lot of pigs with a mixture of the by-products gluten meal and linseed meal.

Experiment No. 2.

Lot C—Grain ration balanced with skim milk.

Lot D—Grain ration balanced with gluten and linseed meals.

Duration of experiment—Dec. 1, 1896, to April 1, 1897.

The rations used were made up as follows:

TABLE VII.—RATION

FED PIGS IN LOT C.

	Quantity.	Protein.	Digestible.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
Hominy chop	300	26.7	185.7	18.9
Ground fodder (new corn product)	100	3.8	49.5	2.3
Separator skim milk	2,400	84.0	115.2	2.4
Total	2,800	114.5	350.4	23.6

Nutritive ratio, 1: 3.52.

February 1.....	278	203
March	236	218
April 1.....	314	223
Total	1,120	819

Gain per pig..... 186.7 136.5

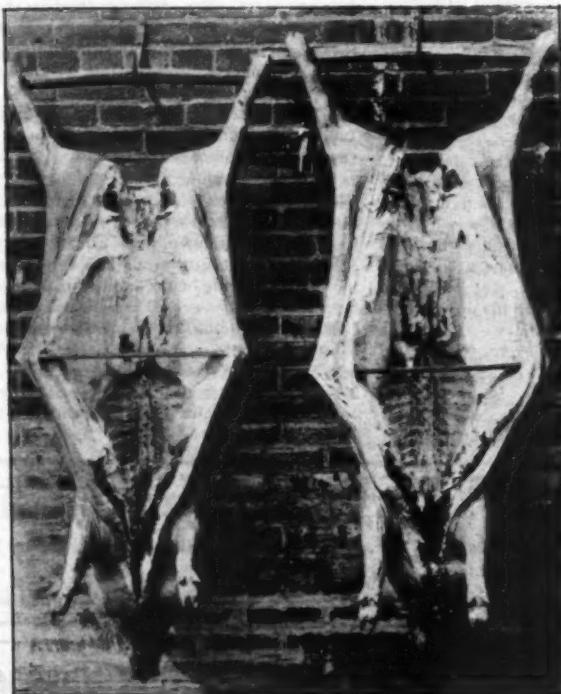
Gain per day per pig..... 1.54 1.12

Average weight of pigs..... 252. 195.

Age of pigs at the end of the experiment—7 months.

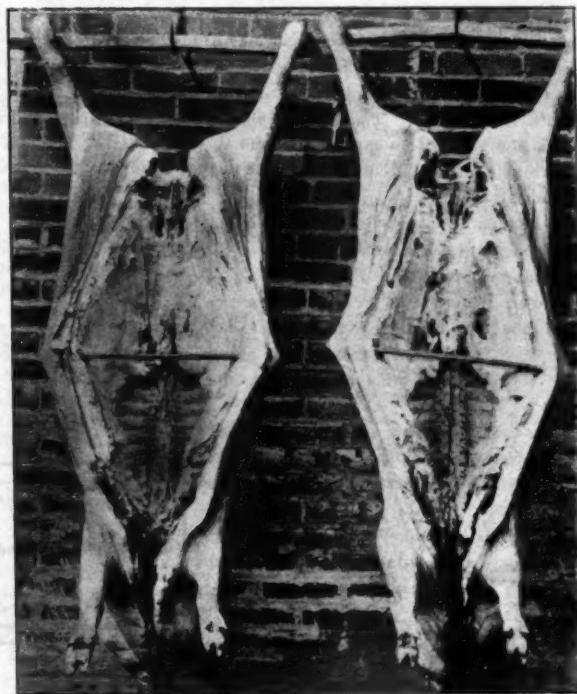
Discussion of Results of Feeding Experiment No. 2.

In Lot C if we assume that it requires the same amount of milk to produce 1 lb. of pork as was determined by Lot A in Experiment No. 1, or 29.8 lbs. of milk to 1 lb. of pork, then the 14,248 lbs. of milk consumed by Lot C should have produced 481 lbs. of pork, which would have cost \$19.95, allowing 14 cents per cwt. for the milk. Deducting the 481 lbs. of pork produced by the milk from the total gain of 1,120 lbs. would give 639 lbs. of pork to the credit of the 3,365 lbs. of grain mixture consumed. Allowing the same valuation for the 639 lbs. produced by the grain as for that produced by the milk would make it equivalent to \$26.52. Of the 3,365 lbs. of grain mixture consumed, 2,524 lbs. were hominy chop. This at the price that was paid for hominy chop had a value of \$13.88, and would



Lot D.

SHOWING THE APPEARANCE OF TWO AVERAGE PIGS FROM EACH LOT AFTER DRESSING.



Lot C.

In practice the grain ration was mixed up in quantity and at the time of feeding, the grain was mixed with milk and water to make a slop. There were approximately 6 lbs. of milk fed for each 1 lb. of the grain during the first two months, and then the quantity was gradually reduced until the last month there were only 3 lbs. of milk fed for each pound of grain.

something with a grain ration as a substitute for the grazing, which is not practicable on many places.

TABLE X.—GAINS OF PIGS IN LOTS C AND D, BY MONTHS, DURING FEEDING EXPERIMENT. (SIX PIGS IN EACH LOT.)

	Lot C.	Lot D.	Gain.	Gain.
December 1.....				
January 1.....	202	175		

TABLE VIII.—RATION FED PIGS IN LOT D.

	Quantity.	Protein.	Digestible.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
Hominy chop	300	26.7	185.7	18.9
Ground fodder (N. C. P.)	100	3.8	49.5	2.8
Gluten meal (King)	100	33.4	29.8	14.3
Linseed meal	200	58.6	65.4	14.0
Total	700	122.5	330.4	49.5

Nutritive ratio, 1: 3.61.

allow \$12.64 as the value of the 841 lbs. of ground fodder (new corn product) consumed in the ration. Of course, all of these presumptions are not correct, but show that such coarse provender as ground fodder (new corn product), when put in a palatable form, has a value in rations for pigs beyond what is commonly recognized.

If we allow 14 cents per cwt. for separator skim milk; \$11 per ton (actual cost) for hominy chop, and \$11 per ton for the ground fodder (new corn product), the pork produced would cost 3½¢ per pound; which shows that rations can be compounded so as to produce pork at a profit even when it is selling very low.

(To be continued.)

Read The National Provisioner.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

STOPPING THE LEAKS.

Economies! Did you ever think of and study market economies? The little things build up big ones. Dollars slip away in five-cent pieces through beer and other foolishness; barrels leak through little gimlet holes; large and valuable reputations gradually slip away on the wings of little minors; the great arch crumbles by tiny pieces, yet all of these things work big results. The meat market may crawl to bankruptcy through the loss of an ounce on each purchase of the hundred made daily. Stock in the butcher shop shrinks just as well as in the wholesale refrigerator or elsewhere; a failure to ascertain the shrinkage and add it to the selling price may prove disastrous.

Take pork loins, for instance. The wholesaler wraps them in oiled paper to keep the air out and their moisture in. Still they lose weight. How will they do on your counter or in your box with the elements pulling at them all the time? A beef carcass shrinks at the rate of 5 lbs. per day in the wholesale box. How much less will it shrink in the butcher's refrigerator? The same. So you lose this in addition to what the saw and the cleaver nibble off in the cut up. Mutton and lamb lose also.

There are a hundred little things which make for loss to the butcher.

The water meter! Did you ever think of your water meter? A very large concern told us one day that they found an overcharge of \$200 for one year on the water meter. It was out of order or didn't register properly.

The gas meter, with its unholy forward and back pressure tricks, runs up the gas bill; the leaving of the refrigerator door open requires more ice, and causes meat shrinkage; the repair account is irregular; the accommodating clerk who has a favorite in his own or some other family at your expense is another item; the careless cutter who slashes and saws meat like he would lumber, cuts a figure in your expense account. The care of the market to keep down repair expense and other items which occur to the mind of the practical butcher go to run up expense and eat out profit. Now, add the little losses of all these items together and stare at them. They do more than one would suspect to kill the prosperity of the market.

BOLOGNA MANUFACTURERS' BALL.

The Bologna Manufacturers' Protective Association, of New York, held its first annual ball at Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth street, near Third avenue, last Monday night, and it proved absolutely successful in every particular.

The association is comparatively young, but its entertainment could not have been better, no matter what its age might have been. If there were any doubts as to the success of the

affair they were forgotten in the general demonstrations of enjoyment.

A pleasant feature of the ball was the attendance, in a body, of Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1, who met with a reception that instantly united the two associations in good fellowship. The Pfalzer Volks Fest Verein also had a large number of representatives.

The officers of the association are: Charles Neu, president; Charles Oser, vice-president; Julius Weil, secretary; Philip Spitzhoff, treasurer; I. Wertheimer, sergeant-at-arms.

The committees to be credited with the success of the ball follow:

Arrangement—Sol. A. Hyman, chairman; Joseph Guth, treasurer; George Knauer, Ludwig Jungtorius, William Lang, Charles F. Lehr, Nicholas Linicus, Jr., William Eppinger, Harry Cohen, secretary; Max Brandt, V. Sloboda.

Floor—George Schwenker, chairman; Gottlieb Brenzinger, Joseph Gerth, Fred Lesser, William Woelfle, George Schwenker, Max Riedel.

Reception—I. Wertheimer, chairman; Edward Riedel, George Schoenecker, Chris Buehler, William Fuhrmann, Fred Mann, Max Hirsch.

Among those present were:

George Knaue, the well-known business man of 151 First avenue, with his wife and daughter, two handsome ladies, the mother looking fully as young as the daughter. George carries himself as straight as a German military officer, and his manly figure was followed by many half-veiled glances from the fair dancers. George could have had his programme filled with ease; Charles Neu and wife, Otto Stahl and wife, Mr. Metz, of Kurts & Metz; John Kohl and his pretty red-cheeked wife; John Veigel and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Bauer, John Schwenker and wife, Mr. Osser and wife, Mr. Wolfe and sisters, Jake Fisher, Bernard Levy and Miss Pauline Graff, daughter of John Graff; Nathan and Julius Adelsdorfer, representing United

Dressed Beef Company; Mr. and Mrs. Grundler, Mr. Glocke, representing Karst & Glocke, the well-known and able firm of butcher fixture men; William Fuhrman, I. Wertheimer, the well-known dealer in salt, saltpeter and spices; this gentleman has been ten years in the business and has had over twenty years' experience in the Bologna makers and butcher supply business; he carries a high grade of goods, and that combined with reasonable prices and honest square dealing has gained him a most distinguished reputation; he is well known and popular and has customers all over the city, besides a large out-of-town trade. Bologna makers who want to buy good goods at reasonable prices would be wise to call on Mr. I. Wertheimer at 153 East Fourth street; Mr. and Mrs. Berkowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Guth, Gottlieb Brenzinger and wife, N. Grünfelder and wife, Phil Decker and wife, Pete Schroeder, the giant of the provision trade; Phil Spitzhoff and wife—Mr. Spitzhoff is often mistaken for a Wall Street broker; B. Schoenfeld and daughter, representing the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company; Mr. and Mrs. Max Hirsch—Mr. Hirsch was the able and genial gentleman representing the Fischer mills, who is known for the fine quality of his goods and the large quantities he sells, and his customers are counted by the hundred, and they all vote him O. K.; Milton Bacharach and brother, Oswald Nitchke, Dumrauf & Wicke, the popular butcher fixture manufacturers; Max Schweitzer, representing Berth Levi & Co.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Dorfmuller, Sol Heyman, counsel for the association; Charles F. Lehr, wife, daughter and two sons; Fred Lesser, the prominent and popular fat dealer, and his handsome wife—Fred was on the Floor Committee; Harry Cohen, of Wolf, Sayer & Heller; Fisher & Co., the two enterprising gentlemen who have succeeded John Graff—these two hustlers commenced at the lowest rounds of the ladder in the bologna business and by earnest hard work have succeeded in building their business up to immense proportions; Henry Kneif, Chris Waelder, Mr. Julius Weil, of Bechstein & Co., and his charming daughters, Misses Hattie and Josie Weil; William Lang and daughter, and Jacob Ochs.

A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

.....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

If You Make Your Own Pork Sausage,



and have never used Freeze-Em in it, write us and we will send you a sample bottle, **free of any charge**. Freeze-Em will cause pork sausage to retain its real fresh appearance for from 8 to 10 days, and the sausage will remain perfectly sweet for 3 weeks in the hottest weather.

\$1,000.00 In Gold will be paid if Freeze-Em is not the best preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

We wish to caution customers when buying from jobbers to
Beware of fraudulent imitations.

B. HELLER & CO., Chemists
249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BLOOMINGDALE GUARD BALL.

Teutonia Hall, Third avenue and 16th street, never contained a crowd more upon pleasure bent than that which graced it on Thursday night upon the occasion of the thirty-second anniversary masquerade ball of the Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1.

The members of the solid old organization came in scores with their wives, mothers, sweethearts, sisters, and there was a generous sprinkling of little ones, too. Conducted as it was, and in the spirit of the merry makers, it was like a huge family gathering. Every one was intent upon having a good time for himself or herself, and in seeing that everyone else was doing likewise.

The hall was appropriately and artistically decorated, and, together with the masks and fancy costumes, made a scene of gayety and life.

It would be impossible to give a list of those present. All the members and their friends were there, and to enumerate them would take space enough to fill a newspaper.

Captain Otto Geiss and the other officers and committees are deserving of the highest praise for their successful management of the ball, and they were generously thanked for their efforts.

The officers of the Guard are:

Otto Geiss, captain; Pet. Clemenz, vice-president; Philip Lenz, financial secretary; Charles Henkel, recording secretary; Henry Schmitt, treasurer; Hermann Martin, sergeant-at-arms.

The committees which are to be credited with the evening's pleasure were composed of the following:

Floor manager—Adam Dengler.

Assistant Floor Manager—Joe Schwarz.

Floor Committee—Charles Willi, Charles Henkel, Philip Lenz, W. Breidenbach, John Schmitt, Peter Clemenz, J. Jaekel, Charles Ebel.

Reception Committee—Henry Schmitt, chairman; Louis Schmitt, Chas. Feldmann, S. Dorfmüller, J. Henkel, Wm. Delmage, John Schimmel, Her. Ludwig, John Guckenberger, Fr. Martus.

Press Committee—Wm. Delmage, chairman; Hen. Schmitt, Pet. Clemens, Chas. Henkel.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

** Nathan Kann, of the New York Veal and Mutton Company, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is rapidly improving. He has been able to enjoy several carriage rides and these have been beneficial, but it will be some time before he will be able to resume his business duties.

** Ben. Kann says that the New York Veal and Mutton Company is killing 4,000 to 5,000 head of cattle a week, and business is better than ordinarily at this season.

** Alex. Worms and John Kuser, Jr., of the New York Veal and Mutton Company staff, are again in their accustomed places after figuring on the sick list.

** Lewis London, of the United Dressed Beef Company, looks straight ahead. In addition to doing so as a matter of principle, he has a fully matured boil on the back of his neck as an incentive.

** Conron Bros. have a fine exhibit in the poultry show at Madison Square Garden. They are always prize winners.

** Mr. Howe, of Swift and Company's Fifty-ninth street abattoir, has returned from a trip to Chicago, and reports that he has fine beef and plenty of it.

** Rohe & Bro. are advertising their hams extensively in New York street cars.

** J. Flad, 804 Washington street, Hoboken, is one of the handsomest young men in the meat business. His eight years of hard work have given him a competence that he could retire on if he so wished.

** Gua. Borchardt has purchased the store at 2721 Third avenue, formerly conducted by Kaufman & Son known as the Westchester Beef Company.

** Chas. J. Albert, of 234 Willis avenue, has the largest and best equipped market in Mott Haven. Mr. Albert is the right man in the right place, and his charming wife is of much assistance to him at the books.

** B. Kaufman, of 200 West Fortieth street, was in his youth a wrestler of some prominence. He could give some of them points today. It is very hard to make Mr. Kaufman give up—that's where the courage shows.

** Chas. Schonleber, of 463 First street, Hoboken, is one of the up-to-date butchers who knows his business. Twenty-six years' experience tells, and Mr. Schonleber conducts his business on business principles.

** Theodore Hagen is another old-timer who has been cutting meat for over forty years, and it is his boast that he never cut a poor piece of beef in his life. Truly, a record to be proud of.

** Herman Deile, of 89-91 Jackson street, claims that he bones more hams and ties up more railroads than any man in the provision business within a thousand miles from home.

** Chas. Faeth, formerly with I. Blank, has gone from the butcher business into the real estate business. Mr. Faeth's office is at 154 East Eightieth street, and being a particularly bright young man who is an earnest hard-worker, we have no doubt he will succeed. Butchers having any real estate business to transact would do well to see Mr. Faeth.

** Wachtel Bros., of 44 Amsterdam avenue, have bought the store at 90 Amsterdam avenue and are doing a fine business.

** John Kohl, of 432 East Fourteenth street, looked very happy at the ball. His wife has a most beautiful pair of red cheeks. Lucky John.

** Loeffel & Hirschfeld, two enterprising young men, have opened a fine new store at Summit avenue and High street, Jersey City, and are doing very well. These gentlemen have had many years' experience and are competent to handle the fine class of trade they have built up.

** Herman Solomon, of 231 East Eighty-fifth street, was married last Thursday to Miss Wertheim, a beautiful young lady. Mr. Solomon entered the bonds of wedlock with his eyes wide open and all future responsibility is his. As Laura Jean Libby would say, "Herman, you've went and gone and did it," and as Dumas pere also might have said, "Herman, marriage is a rat trap!" Was it Shakespeare or Weber and Fields who said, "When a man's married his troubles begin?" At any rate, Herman, keep up a brave heart and, "Nil desperandum," there's a silver lining to every cloud.

** The Greater New York Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association held what was called a twentieth century meeting at Saengerbund Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn streets, Brooklyn. It was the first meeting of the year 1901, and was devoted exclusively to social purposes. There were speeches, music and a supper included in the programme of entertainment. The object of the organization being to unify the influence of the retail butchers to the end that they may become more powerful, it is deemed necessary to first bring them together in a social way in order that business jealousies may be wiped out.

Just at present the butchers want to gather their strength in order to secure the passage

of a Sunday closing bill for meat markets, which, it is said, will be introduced at Albany this week. Several of the speakers touched on this topic. It was explained that butchers have an unusually long shift on Saturday, getting up early in the morning and being obliged to keep open their markets late at night. They should have Sunday for a day of rest, as other people do, they claim.

** The Board of Health has denied the application of a permit to receive bones at the foot of West Fifteenth street, Manhattan.

** Abraham Levy, of the firm of Aaron Levy & Co., Brooklyn, will, it is said, marry against his father's wishes and be disinherited. He has left the firm.

** The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1901, as follows: Beef, 22,940 lbs.; veal, 13,820 lbs.; mutton, 2,800 lbs.; pork, 150 lbs.; poultry, 4,650 lbs.; total, 44,300 lbs.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

** Truman A. Baldwin, Batavia, N. Y., has filed schedule showing: Secured claims, \$384.98; unsecured claims, \$784.43; assets, \$193.32.

** Wenceslaus Dieringer, Bridgeport, Conn., a Civil War veteran, died last week.

** Fire destroyed the market of Dietrich & Marvin, at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

** H. J. Wilson, Springfield, Mass., is in bankruptcy.

** The market of E. R. Thorpe, at Niles, Ohio, was badly damaged by fire.

** Whitcomb & Willard, Boston, Mass., are petitioners in bankruptcy.

** Samuel T. Holbach, a butcher of Hagers-town, Md., was recently the victim of a three-days' hiccoughing attack.

** Adam Ritzner, New Haven, Conn., has been attacked.

** Joseph Cottrell's market, at Farmington, Utah, was destroyed by fire.

** Charles Johnson, Hartwick, N. Y., has filed petition in bankruptcy.

** M. Sherman's shop at Boaz, Wis., was burned.

** August Miller, of Harrisburg, Pa., is dead.

** George Collins, the oldest butcher in Southern Michigan, died at Marshall, last week.

** Willard Churton, Oneida, N. Y., has filed petition in bankruptcy.

** John Fischer, Rochester, N. Y., is dead.

** George W. Eddy, Plainfield, N. J., died last week.

Bill for Sunday Closing.

By request of the State Retail Butchers' Association and some 15,000 journeymen butchers, Assemblyman O'Connell, of New York City, introduced a bill to compel the closing of butchers' shops throughout New York State on Sundays. Mr. O'Connell feels assured that his bill will become a law.

New Shops.

Ernest Phelps, at Centerbrook, Conn.
Keaghly & Beaket, at Toledo, Ohio.
B. H. Pate, at Apex, N. C.
Pence & Oxberger, at Springfield, Ohio.
L. G. Henry, at Toledo, Ohio.
John Wallace, at Mansfield, Ohio.
P. H. Druckenmiller, at Fremont, Ohio.
S. P. Walling, at Keyport, N. J.
H. S. Clark, at Watertown, Conn.
L. M. Bowles, at Lestershire, N. Y.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Live Stock.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Jan. 17...	11,373	356	27,188	12,875
Friday, Jan. 18...	2,700	130	22,270	4,302
Saturday, Jan. 19...	64	13	16,692	593
Monday, Jan. 21...	18,251	104	26,441	20,784
Tuesday, Jan. 22...	4,008	585	41,562	8,837
Wednesday, Jan. 23	18,000	400	35,000	15,000

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Jan. 17...	5,850	106	1,000	1,346
Friday, Jan. 18...	2,263	92	1,650	127
Saturday, Jan. 19...	1,074	25	701	
Monday, Jan. 21...	4,107	99	4,767	3,150
Tuesday, Jan. 22...	1,955	63	4,142	247
Wednesday, Jan. 23	4,000	20	3,000	500

Range of Cattle Values.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.80	a	\$6.10
Good to choice beefeves.....	5.25	a	5.75
Fair to good shipping steers.....	4.65	a	5.20
Plain grades, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., lbs.	4.20	a	4.60
Fair to good feeders, 800 to 1,150 lbs.	3.30	a	4.60
Plain to good stockers.....	2.25	a	3.40
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.25	a	4.50
Best fat cows and choice heifers.....	3.65	a	4.40
Good to choice fat cows.....	3.10	a	3.40
Common to fair canning cows.....	2.75	a	3.05
Common to fair canning cows.....	1.75	a	2.70
Good to fancy veal calves.....	5.25	a	5.75
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	2.75	a	4.00
Fat grass and fed Texas steers.....	3.85	a	4.65
Light Texas cows, bulls and grass steers.....	2.65	a	3.75
Western fed steers.....	4.25	a	5.60
Milkers and springers, per head.....	20.00	a	60.00

Range of Hog Values.

Choice to fancy strong weight shipping.....	\$5.22½	a	\$5.30
Rough to good heavy packing.....	4.95	a	5.17½
Selected butcher weights.....	5.20	a	5.30
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.05	a	5.25
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.	4.90	a	5.22½
Common to fancy light mixed.....	4.85	a	5.25
Thin to choices 90 to 125-lb. pigs.....	4.50	a	4.95
Stags, skips and poor pigs.....	2.75	a	4.30

Range of Sheep Values.

Choice to prime wethers.....	\$4.15	a	\$4.50
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.40	a	4.15
Fed Western muttons.....	4.15	a	4.50
Plain to choice West. feeders.....	3.60	a	3.85
Plain stock and feeding ewes.....	2.90	a	3.40
Culls, backs and poor stock.....	2.00	a	2.75
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.30	a	5.15
Fair to choice yearling feeders.....	3.90	a	4.15
Spring lambs, good to fair.....	3.75	a	5.15
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	5.20	a	5.50
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy.....	3.75	a	4.85

Packers' Purchases Last Week.

HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	47,600
Anglo-American.....	25,500
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	10,000
Continental Packing Co.	14,500
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	8,000
G. H. Hammond Co.	5,400
Nelson Morris & Co.	12,300
Swift and Company.....	30,000
Omaha Packing Co.	18,000
City butchers.....	8,000
Total.....	171,900

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Chicago packers received 18,000 direct from the country last week. Arrivals at the stockyards were 170,000, making a combined total of 188,000.

The four Western markets received 113,000 cattle, 354,000 hogs and 97,000 sheep last week, showing a decrease of 1,000 cattle and 37,000 hogs, and an increase of 3,000 sheep compared with the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week a year ago there was an increase of 12,000 cattle and 3,300 sheep and a decrease of 13,000 hogs.

Eleven markets received a total of for the week, 548,000 against 576,000 the previous

week and 529,000 a year ago. Total at eleven markets for 1901 to date, 1,554,000 against 1,605,000 a year ago and 1,622,000 two years ago.

Chicago won out at Salt Lake, and the next meeting of the National Live Stock Association will be held in Chicago. There was a hot fight between Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha for the next convention.

The average weight of hogs at all markets is unusually light for this season of the year. The average at Kansas City the second week of this month was 218 lbs., against 216 lbs. for the preceding week, 235 lbs. a year ago and 223 lbs. for the corresponding week in 1899.

The annual report of the Union Stockyard and Transit Company states that 225,000 residents of Chicago get their living directly from the business activities of the square mile occupied by the stockyards, while an equal number are supported indirectly from the same source.

Exports of cattle from this country in December amounted to 35,186 head, valued at \$3,152,221, as compared with 22,872 head of the valuation of \$2,025,850 for December, 1899. Exports for the entire year were 361,179 head, valued at \$32,400,188, against 336,444 head, valued at \$28,677,632 for 1899.

It is probably that range stock will come out of the present winter in good shape and with a minimum of loss. The weather has been unusually favorable so far, the stock is in fine condition and supplies of hay provided for winter are yet untouched. Bad weather of course is to be expected during the next three months, but under the above conditions the animals can endure it and come to next spring's grass strong and in good flesh.

This month's receipts of cattle at Chicago will reach about 236,000 head, the largest January receipts since about 1893 and 63,000 more than two years ago.

Of the 1,280 carloads of stock received at Omaha last week 582 were cattle, 631 hogs, 54 sheep and 43 horses. Iowa alone contributed 386 cars, as follows: Cattle, 116; hogs, 265, and sheep, 5.

Exports of hog products from the principal ports of the United States during the last week were 30,736,000, compared with 25,947,000 lbs. for the corresponding week last year.

Average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 225 lbs., the lightest since May 12, against 228 lbs. for the week previous, 226 lbs. for the corresponding week in 1900 and 230 lbs. in 1899.

Packing at Milwaukee since Nov. 1 is estimated at 314,005 hogs, against 308,101 for corresponding time in 1899-1900.

The 2,780-lb. steer purchased at the Pittsburgh Live Stock Show in November was slaughtered in Philadelphia last week. The dressed beef that came from him was 1,971 lbs. in weight.

Charles Shurte was among the first to return from Salt Lake. He says there were from 5,000 to 7,000 people at the convention, and a lot of business was done. He stopped at Atwood and Sterling, Colo., where there are about 25,000 lambs on feed. They will not be ready to start until along in February. Mr. Shurte says the lambs on feed in Colorado are doing finely.

It is dangerous to keep sheep on swampy land or land naturally wet. The sheep must have a dry foot and the greatest freedom possible from the insect parasites, which are its greatest enemies and which find their best breeding place in wet land.

The General Live Stock Situation.

CATTLE.—The receipts for the first half of the week foot up 40,350 head, against 44,850 for the same time last week and 26,375 for the corresponding time last year. With estimated receipts to-day of 18,000 head there was the usual demand for cattle of good to prime quality at steady prices, such offerings being in only moderate supply. Common and fair to middling grades were in restricted demand, prices ruling no better, with liberal offerings on the market. Sales were on a basis of \$3.35@4.40 for the poorer lots of dressed beef steers up to \$5@5.50 for medium to good fat shipping cattle, with choice to extra beeves salable at \$5.60@6.10. The greater part of the cattle crossed the scales at \$4.60 @5.60, exporters taking a fair number of good fat steers at \$5.40@5.65, 1,400@1,550-lb. weights being preferred. The trade in stockers and feeders was fairly large at \$2.25@4.60, few going below \$2.75. Canning cows sold at \$1.90@2.70, and butchering cows and heifers were wanted at \$2.75@4.50. Bulls sold at \$2.25@4.50, stags at \$3.50@4.75, and calves at \$2.50@6, good veal calves selling largely at \$5.75. Texas steers are selling mainly at \$4.25@4.35 for droves averaging 1,090@1,170 lbs. Milkers and springers are taken at \$17@50 per head.

HOGS.—The receipts for the first half of the week amount to about 103,000 hogs, against 104,373 for the same time last week and 89,500 for the corresponding time last year. There was a good demand this morning at hardly as good average prices as those of yesterday. The receipts were posted on the bulletin boards as 35,000 head, and about 3,000 hogs were carried over in the pens last night. Trade was rather slow early in the day, but later on the demand became better and prices stiffened up. Hogs sold all the way from \$5@5.15 for rough heavy packing droves up to \$5.20@5.30 for good to choice grades, sales being largely at \$5.20@5.25. Sales were made of good to prime shipping hogs averaging 260@350 lbs. at \$5.20@5.30, heavy packing lots averaging 280@400 lbs. at \$5@5.20, common to choice mixed averaging 180@240 lbs. at \$5.05@5.25, good to prime butcher droves averaging 220@270 lbs. at \$5.20@5.27½, and bacon hogs averaging 140@195 lbs. at \$5.05@5.22½. Pigs weighing 60@135 lbs. sold at \$4.50@5.05.

SHEEP.—For the first half of the week the receipts foot up 44,600 head, against 52,100 for the same time last week and 53,770 a year ago. To-day, with estimated receipts of 15,000 sheep and lambs, there was a fairly active demand at unchanged prices. Sheep were salable at \$2.50@3 for culs and inferior lots, \$3@3.85 for ewes, \$2.50@3.50 for rams, \$4@4.50 for wethers, \$3.80@4.10 for mixed ewes and wethers, and \$3.95@4.75 for yearlings. Prime 80@88-lb. yearlings were firm at \$5@5.15. Lambs were in the usual demand at \$4@4.50 for inferior up to \$5@5.50 for fair to choice flocks, common clipped lambs selling at \$3.50@4.

Wagner Transferred.

John E. Wagner, office manager in Sioux City for the Cudahy Packing Company, has been transferred to the same position at the Kansas City plant of the company which will soon be in operation. The transfer carried with it for Mr. Wagner an increase of salary and is for him as a promotion and acknowledgment of good service.

Established 1868.
Incorporated 1888.

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY,
PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF MEATS.

Cervelat, Salami, Holstein, Farmer and other kinds of Sausage.
Hotels supplied with Cuts of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, etc.

Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

SMOKED MEATS.
EXTRACTS OF BEEF
CONDENSED MINCE MEAT.

(Special to The National Provisioner, from
George M. Stern & Son.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1901.

TALLOW.—Market for the past week has been very dull; packers claim to be bid 5% for prime, while they are asking 5½c. Trading has been very light both here and at Western points, buyers and sellers as a rule being ½@4c. apart in their ideas of values. Edible has sold at 5%; city renderers weak at 5c.; prime country, nominally 5½c.; No. 1 country, 5@5½c.; No. 2 country and packers, 4@4½c.

GREASES are steady, with good demand for fancy grades. A white, nominally 5½c.; B white, sales at 4½c.; fancy yellow in light supply, 4½@4½c.; ordinary yellow, 4½c.; house grease, offered at 4½c.; brown, nominally 4@4½c.; fancy bone grease, sold at 4½c.; low grade, offered freely at 4½c.

OLEO-STEARINE.—Market is nominally 7c.; few inquiries; offerings fairly liberal. Sales for the past week have been very light. Tallow stearine, dull and nominally 5½c.; yellow grease stearine, 4½@5c.; Y. G. stearine sold at 5½c.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner
From Arthur L. Sardy & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22.

There has been quite a lively business in dried blood and tankage during the past few days, with sales of blood at \$2.20 and of ground high grade tankage at \$2.05 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago. The following prices are for prime goods in bulk or buyers' bags f. o. b. Chicago: Ground dried blood, \$2.22½; ground high grade tankage, \$2.10@10.00; crushed 9 and 20 tankage, \$2.00@10.00; hoof-meal, \$2.05; unground steamed bone, \$11.00; ground steamed bone, \$13.00.

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Chicago packers quote:

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton	a \$250.00
Hoops, per ton, black.....	a 24.00
Hoops, per ton, striped.....	a 25.00
Hoops, per ton, white.....	a 40.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. av., ton.....	a 45.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton.....	a 60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average.....	a 42.50
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton.....	a 90.00

(Special to The National Provisioner, from
W. L. Gregson & Co., Chicago.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1901.

The demand for spot S. P. meats is a little better with some light shading in the prices. The easing off in the general market for hog products and the continued free movement of live hogs have had a tendency to make manufacturers less independent.

Green meats—Hams, 10@12 lbs. average, 9@9½c; do., 12@14 lbs. average, 8%@8½c; do., 14@16 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 18@20 lbs. average, 8%@8½c; skinned, 18@20 lbs. average, 8%@9c; picnics, 8@10 lbs. average, 6@6½c; do., 6@8 lbs. average, 6½@7½c. No. 1 S. P. hams—10@12 lbs. average, 9@9½c; do., 12@14 lbs. average, 8%@8½c; do., 14@16 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 18@20 lbs. average, 8½c. No. 2 S. P. meats—10@12 lbs. average, 8½@8½c; do., 12@14 lbs. average, 8%@8½c; do., 14@16 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 18@20 lbs. average, 8½c. Pork—Ham butt pork, \$13.50; family back pork, 28@30 lb. pieces, \$13.75; do., 30@40 lbs. average, \$14; do., 40@50 lbs. average, \$14.50; do., 50@60 lbs. average, \$14.75. No. 1 S. P. picnics—5@6 lbs. average, 6½c; do., 6@8 lbs. average, 6½@7½c; do., 8@10 lbs. average, 5%@6c; do., 10@12 lbs. average, 5½c. No. 1 S. P. skinned hams—18@20 lbs. average, 9c; do., 22@24 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 24@26 lbs. average, 8%@8½c. Beef products—S. P. beef hams, sets, \$17; extra mess beef, \$8.75@9; plate beef, \$9@10.25; extra plate beef, \$10@10.25.

Prices quoted on S. P. meats are all loose; f. o. b. Chicago, ½c higher packed.

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Jan. \$14.05 \$14.05 \$13.77½ \$13.80

May 14.20 14.20 14.00 14.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Jan. 7.40 7.40 7.35 7.35

May 7.52½ 7.52½ 7.45 7.45

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Jan. 7.17½ 7.20 7.07½ 7.10

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Jan. 13.95 14.12½ 13.90 13.92½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Jan. 7.32½ 7.35 7.32½ 7.32½

May 7.42½ 7.50 7.42½ 7.42½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Jan. 7.05 7.10 7.02½ 7.05

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Jan. 13.77½ 13.90 13.77½ 13.85

May 13.75 13.90 13.75 13.80

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Jan. 7.27½ 7.27½ 7.25 7.25

May 7.37½ 7.42½ 7.35 7.35

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Jan. 6.87½ 6.90 6.82½ 6.82½

May 6.97½ 7.05 6.95 6.95

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Jan. 14.05 14.10 13.92½ 13.92½

May 13.77½ 14.00 13.75 13.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Jan. 7.27½ 7.27½ 7.25 7.25

May 7.37½ 7.42½ 7.35 7.35

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Jan. 6.90 6.95 6.90 6.95

May 6.95 7.05 6.95 7.05

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Jan. 13.95 13.95 13.87½ 13.80

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Jan. 7.42½ 7.42½ 7.37½ 7.37½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Jan. 6.87½ 7.05 6.97½ 6.97½

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Jan. 13.77½ 13.92½ 13.77½ 13.87½

May 13.77½ 14.00 13.75 13.92½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Jan. 7.35 7.42½ 7.35 7.32½

May 7.42½ 7.50 7.42½ 7.42½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Jan. 6.92½ 7.00 6.92½ 7.00

MARCHET REVIEW.

Very little speculative interest has been manifest in the provision market since last writing. Fairly heavy receipts of hogs at lower prices, weaker grain markets, lessened cash demand, etc., no doubt being factors in the falling off of provision prices, and lack of interest evident. Commission houses have been sellers of the whole list—Armour credited with being a buyer. Shipments of meats and lard somewhat heavier than a year ago. Quality of hogs arriving good, average weight considerably lower, however.

COOPERAGE.

Actual sales kept private. Pork barrels are quoted at 75c and lard tierces at 87½c.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

A fairly seasonable trade is reported, though traveling salesmen are not having as large a business in advance spring orders as usual.

WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE.

Sales of groceries by the leading wholesalers in the past week were of moderate volume though quite up to seasonable total. In practically all departments trade is reported running along on a fairly steady healthy basis with few fluctuations. Prospect for increase or decrease of business not more than ordinary. Nothing has happened not anticipated.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.40
2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lbs. 1 doz. to case.....	4.95
8 lbs. 1 doz. to case.....	8.25
14 lbs. ½ doz. to case.....	18.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS.

Ox tail, 2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.75
Ox tail, 6 lbs. 1 doz.	4.75
Kidney, 2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz.	2.00
Mock turtle, 2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Mulligatawny, 2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Chicken, 2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Beef soup, 2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Soup bouilli, 2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz.	1.70
Soup bouilli, 6 lbs. 1 doz.	4.25
Consonme, 2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Julienné, 2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz.	1.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid.	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half dozen in box.....	11.60
16 oz. jars, half dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

FLUID.

Clarified.	Superior.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	90

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	a \$10.00
Plate beef.....	a 9.50
Extra mess beef.....	a 9.50
Prime mess beef.....	a 10.00
Beef hams.....	a 18.00

DRIED BEEF, PACKED.

Ham sets.....	11½
Inside.....	13½
Outsides.....	10½
Knuckles.....	14
Reg. cloids.....	10

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. 10%
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. 10½
Shoulders.....	a 7½
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 7½
Breakfast bacon.....	a n

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

California butts.....	a 6½
Hocks.....	4½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½
Pork tenderloins.....	18
Pork loins.....	7½ a 8
Spare ribs.....	5½ a 6
Trimmings.....	5½ a 6
Boston butts.....	6 a 6½
Cheek meat.....	a 4½
Leaf lard.....	a 7½
Skinned shoulders.....	a 6½

BUTTERINE.

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Dairy.....	10½
Special.....	12
Clover.....	12½
Extra.....	13
Fancy creamery.....	14
Extra fancy creamery.....	15
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ½ doz. per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetter.....	4½ a 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	7½ a 7½
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	a 3½
White clarified.....	4½ a 4½
Plantation granulated.....	4½ a 4½
Salt—	
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.87
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	6.00
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton.....	5.50
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X.....	1.45

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Sugar syrup.....	16½/20
Corn syrup.....	14½/19
Black syrup.....	14½
N. O. molasses.....	19½/24

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	28 n 28½

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 22, 1901.
The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	33,800	79,900	10,000
Same week, 1900	26,960	74,852	14,408
Same week, 1899	34,777	88,673	15,930
Same week, 1898	33,058	84,598	13,005
Same week, 1897	42,128	86,211	13,362
Chicago	58,900	167,600	71,000
Omaha	13,000	46,200	12,100
St. Louis	12,400	40,600	3,600
St. Joseph	5,000	38,100	3,800
Total past week	123,100	372,400	100,500
Previous week	117,200	439,900	105,800
Same week, 1900	107,600	376,600	100,300
Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Pkg. Co.	6,270	29,528	3,054
Swift and Co.	3,334	17,444	2,337
S. & S. Pkg. Co.	4,226	6,550	1,300
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,358	12,357	1,518
Omaha Pkg. Co.	647		
Fowler, Son & Co.	66	13,488	170
Small butchers	170	222	206
Total past week	16,497	80,060	8,708
Previous week	17,595	82,422	12,502
Same week, 1900	14,016	72,059	12,116

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle last week were too large for the good of the market; while the Eastern purchasers had larger orders than usual, still the amount of beef cattle too large to maintain prices. Tuesday gave the top of the market, when some good beef steers sold at \$5.50; after this the market settled down to a dulness and lower prices, say from 10@15c. per 100 lbs. Some shippers disgusted with the prices offered would not sell and shipped to Chicago, but it is not reported that it was to their advantage to despise the Kansas City market. Western steers were fairly represented and the better grades sold fairly well, but the poorer quality lacking finish suffered from 10@15c. in valuation. Quarantine division in fair supply for this time of the year, and some very good Texas sold as high as \$4.50. Native cows and heifers were strong for the week, full prices obtained for such as offered. Branded cows also had the same story. Bulls were fairly firm and a good demand. The stocker and feeder market in good shape; the prices paid were very satisfactory and a pretty good clearance made. We sent back to the country 424 cars, against 356 cars for previous week, against 311 cars for corresponding week one year ago. We sent back to the seaboard 34 cars of fat cattle, against 19 cars for previous week, against 21 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Among the outside shippers: Armour, 232; Omaha Packing Company, 195; Kraus, 417; United States Dressed Beef Company, 140.

This week's receipts: Monday, 9,000; Tuesday, 8,900; Wednesday, 9,100. So far a fair proportion of fairly finished beef cattle offered, the highest prices paid so far 1,550 lbs. average steers \$5.50; to be sure quite a good run of cattle sold at \$5. Western cattle fairly represented the better grades, selling fairly well, but the poorer grades have declined a little in price. The receipts of Texas cattle fairly large and mostly steers—in fact, the meal fed animals are now coming forward. Two of the characteristic sales: A bunch of 232 Texas steers of 1,070 lbs. average sold at \$4.30, and a bunch of 281 head of 822 lbs. average sold at \$3.80. The native cow market is not as strong as last week, but good heifers are holding their own in valuation. Branded cows as usual are still strong in prices and in good demand—a quick clearance sale of all offerings of such. Stocker and feeder market so far in the hands of the speculators; they bought pretty freely on Monday and the market is easier with the

exception of the prime choice kinds. The feeders are holding their own a great deal better than stockers. The Eastern purchasers are helping out the local packers on the better grades of native-steers, so that on the whole the market may be called a fairly good one.

HOGS.—The climax of the market was reached last Friday, when the market on heavies stood \$5.40; light mixed, as high as \$5.20; the top, \$5.40, with bulk \$5.25@5.35; but Friday's market ended with a weakness. On Saturday the packers were very slow in taking a hold and, the sellers were just as obstinate, but finally a compromise was made and heavies stood \$5.30@5.35; mixed packing, \$5.25@5.30; tops for the day, 5.37%; with bulk, \$5.20@5.35. Taking it as a whole the market was a very satisfactory one for the week.

This week's receipts: Monday, 8,333; Tuesday, 10,900; Wednesday, 18,200. Monday proved a slow dragging market, but for the small receipts in the other cities the packers would have demanded a lower valuation; however, the market closed recording heavies \$5.30 up to top of \$5.37%; mixed packing, \$5.27%@5.30; light hogs, \$5.17% up to a few choice ones at \$5.32%; the top for the day \$5.37%; with bulk \$5.20@5.35. On Tuesday the fight was a strong one. The packers made a stand for a 10c. lower valuation and very few hogs were sold before noon, but the holders finally came to the inevitable; however, there were not as many prime heavy hogs on the market as on Monday, and the quality not as good. Heavies stood \$5.25@5.30; mixed packing, \$5.15@5.22%; pigs easily 10c. lower; lights ranging from \$5.05@5.15; tops for the day, \$5.30, with bulk \$5.15@5.25. Wednesday's market opened with the packers still bearish, wishing to take off 5c. more in valuation, and after a few changing hands at about 5c. lower a compromise was made and about 2½c. lower on about all offerings.

SHEEP.—The past week was an exceedingly good one for the seller. The market on mutton sheep remarkably strong, with that of lambs holding very steady all week, with possibly a perceptible shade of weakness at the close of the week. The stocker and feeder market as usual in good demand and strong prices.

This week's receipts: Monday, 2,331; Tuesday, 2,376; Wednesday, 3,000, and it is still a strong market, with the best grades of sheep slightly higher. Lambs are steady, and all offerings quickly disposed of; 500 Colorado fed lambs, of 75 lbs. average, sold at \$5.40; 749 clipped Texas wethers, of 84 lbs. average, sold at \$3.80; and a bunch of 261 Western lambs, of 68 lbs. average, sold at \$5.30.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South Omaha, Neb., Jan. 19, 1901.
Receipts this week, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week	12,981	46,190	12,146
Receipts last week	10,918	46,037	15,048
Same week last year	11,593	45,642	13,774

CATTLE.—The market was dull and lower during the early part of the week, owing to the liberal receipts and muggy weather, but during the latter half of the week with only moderate offerings and colder weather the trade braced up again and closing quotations for beef steers are generally fully as good as a week ago. Cow stuff was in unusually liberal supply the first half of the week and prices went off sharply, showing a 30@40c decline in three days. Only about half of this big loss has been regained and values are still 15@20c lower than a week ago. The trade in stockers and feeders developed no new features.

Steers with flesh and quality met with an active demand right along at steady prices, while there was a dull, weak and unsatisfactory market for the ordinary run of light and medium weight steers. These are quoted 15@25c. lower than ten days ago and slow sale at that.

HOGS.—The market has been the highest of the season. Receipts have been pretty much the same as a week ago and a year ago and the quality of the offerings continues good, running largely to medium and heavy weights. Packers continue to want hogs and pay little attention to weight so long as the quality is good, although the butcher and heavy weights have a shade the best of it in the matter of prices. Values are relatively higher in the west than in the east, and as a consequence this market continues to receive a large proportion of Iowa hogs. So long as Omaha pays within 5c of Chicago prices for the hogs, western Iowa shippers cannot afford to lose the benefit of the lighter shrinkage and smaller freight charges.

SHEEP.—Supplies have been moderate this week, hardly equal to the demand, and as a result trade has been active and prices have gradually strengthened all along the line. Both muttons and lambs are quoted 10@15c higher than last week. Stock sheep and lambs have been in light supply, fair demand and nominally steady.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 22, 1901.
Receipts of cattle last week fell a few hundred under both the previous week and a year ago. There was a good active demand for good quality and weighty cattle, and prices ruled fully steady all week, but the common to medium, partly fat kinds, were in liberal proportion and prices declined 15@25c for the week. Choice heifers closed steady, canners declined 10c and other grades of cow and heifer stock lost 15@25c for the week. The bull market went off 10@15c. The veal calf trade ruled good and steady all week. There was a good demand from all sources for good quality stockers and feeders all week, and values held fully steady, but medium grades were slow to sell at decline of 10@15c, while common kinds were almost unsalable. Receipts in the quarantine division were light and offerings were mostly common light steers, and prices lost 10@15c, while she stuff sold steady all week. Native steers are quoted from \$4.00@5.50; westerns, \$3.50@5.25; Texans, \$3.25@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.35; bulls and stags, \$2.25@4.50; veals, \$1.75@2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.35.

While the week's total number of sheep was fair, yet receipts were slightly under the previous week and a year ago. Conditions were about the same as the previous week, in that supplies were not sufficient to meet the wants of the killers, and while Eastern markets were reporting weak, lower markets from day to day, the local trade ruled active at fully steady prices up to Friday, when the market on heavy lambs weakened and values were mostly 10@15c lower on this class of offerings. Aside from this lower notation there was no change in prices on fat grades of lambs and wethers. The quality of the offerings was generally good, although there was common end to most of the arrivals. Lambs are quoted from \$4.90@5.50; yearlings, \$4.35@4.50; wethers, \$3.90@4.25; ewes, \$3.35@3.75.

Supplies of hogs last week were of slight decrease with the previous week, but of good increase over a year ago. Medium hogs still continue to predominate, but there is some improvement of quality over recent weeks. Very few old hogs are arriving and the large proportion of young hogs is quite conspicuous. While receipts of hogs last week were quite liberal yet packers were not to get all they wanted and resorted in local prices averaging higher than at Chicago. Prices to-day ranged from \$5.12½@5.30, with the bulk of sales at \$5.15@5.25.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Canned meats	12/6	20/	24
Oil cake	9	10/	17
Bacon	12/6	20/	24
Lard, tapers	12/6	20/	24
Cheese	20/	30/	2 M.
Butter	35/	50/	2 M.
Tallow	10/	20/	24
Beef, per tierce	2/6	4/	24
Lard, per bbl.	1/3	3/	24

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/9. Cork for orders, January, 3/1½.

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JAN. 21.

	B'ves. Cows.	C'vs.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,933	1,068	20,583	10,493
Sixtieth St.	4,731	144	2,202	24,398
Fortieth St.				21,100
W. Sh. R. R.	3,044	41		1,184
Lehigh Valley	1,886			3,295
Weehawken	326		1,497	
Scattering		48	32	
Totals	12,920	185	3,408	47,606
Totals last wk.	12,564	130	3,635	45,657
			35,563	

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JAN. 21.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. Beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Cevic.		2,860	
Nelson Morris, Ss. Germanic.		1,225	
Nelson Morris, Ss. Canadian.	441		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Umbria.		2,000	
Armour & Co., Ss. Cevic.		2,000	
Swift & Co., Ss. Canadian.	100		2,621
Swift & Co., Ss. Germanic.		571	
Swift & Co., Ss. Marquette.		1,913	
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Cevic.	405	1,497	
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Marquette.			
Schwarzschild & Suizb., Ss. Cevic.	200		
Schwarzschild & Ss. Cevic.	405		
Marquette	200		1,850
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Ohio.	200		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ss. Canadian.	200		
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Canadian.		2,470	
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad.	10		
G. W. Dillenback, Ss. Madison.			
Total exports.		20	
Total exports last week.	2,167	1,527	17,519
Boston exports this week.	2,073	1,895	12,484
Baltimore exports this wk.	900	2,425	
Philadelphia exports this wk.	310		2,350
Portland exports this wk.	551		2,728
N'port News exports this wk.	288		
To London	1,550		6,037
To Liverpool	3,733	5,917	20,044
To Glasgow	700	800	
To Hull	200		
To Bermuda and W. Indies.	7	30	
Totals to all ports.	6,280	5,847	35,081
Totals to all ports last week.	8,201	6,690	19,150

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.	\$5.20@5.55
Medium to fair native steers.	4.70@5.15
Common to ordinary native steers.	4.25@4.65
Oxen and stags.	2.00@4.50
Bulls and dry cows.	2.00@4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.30@5.65

LIVE CALVES.

The market has experienced no change during the week, still ruling quiet. Prices have advanced, choice vealers bringing as high as 9c. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected.	a 9
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.	a 8½
Live veal calves, common.	7½ a 8
Buttermilk	a 3½
Grassers	a 3

LIVE HOGS.

With quotations unchanged and business showing up better the market has ruled steady. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	a \$5.55
Hogs, medium	a 5.00
Hogs, light to medium.	5.00@5.65
Pigs	5.65@5.80
Roughs	4.65@4.80

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Slow; 5c. lower; \$5.10@5.27½; left, 6.80%; Yorkers, \$5.11@5.35.

CINCINNATI.—Active; \$4@5.30; Yorkers, \$4@5.30.

ST. LOUIS.—5c. lower; \$5.10@5.27½; Yorkers, \$5.15@5.35.

OMAHA.—5c. lower; \$5.10@5.20; Yorkers, \$5.15@5.30.

EAST BUFFALO.—Steady; \$5.40@5.45; Yorkers, \$5.40.

LOUISVILLE.—Steady; \$5.20@5.30; Yorkers, \$5.25@5.30.

PITTSBURG.—Fairly active; \$5.35@5.42½; Yorkers, \$5.30@5.40.

KANSAS CITY.—5c. lower; \$5.10@5.30; Yorkers, \$5.15@5.32½.

CLEVELAND.—Steady; \$5.35; Yorkers, \$5.40.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Steady; \$5.15@5.25; Yorkers, \$5.15@5.35.

MILWAUKEE.—\$4.90@5.17½; Yorkers, \$4.90@5.30.

pkgs.; previous six days, 16,420 pkgs. We quote:

DRY PACKED.

Turkeys, Ohio & Mich., mixed, fancy, scalded	10	a 10½
Turkeys, Ohio & Mich., fair to good.	8½	a 9½
Turkeys, other West, hens, fancy.	10	a 10½
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms, fey.	9	a 9½
Turkeys, other West, young toms, fancy.	8	a 8

Turkeys, old toms.	8	a 8
Turkeys, poor to fair.	6	a 7½
Broilers, winter, under 2 lbs. to pair.	30	a 30

Broilers, Phila., 2½@3 lbs. pair, per lb.	25	a 25
Roasting chickens, large.	15	a 16

Roasting chickens, Phila., med. grades.	11	a 13
Roasting chickens, Penn., large, lb. 11.	11	a 12
Roasting chick's, Penn., fair to good.	9	a 10

Roasting chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalped, fancy.	10½	a 11
Roasting, other West, dry-picked, prime.	10	a 10½
Roasting, other West, acid, prime.	10	a 10½

Chickens, other West, fair to good.	8	a 9
Chickens and fowls, Western, mixed, fancy.	10	a 10
Chickens and fowls, Western, mixed, fair to good.	8½	a 9½

Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime.	10	a 11
Fowls, Ohio & Mich., fancy, scalped.	10	a 10
Fowls, other West, dry-pick, prime.	10	a 10

Fowls, Western, poor to fair.	7	a 9½
Old roosters, per lb.	6	a 6
Capons, w'n, mixed weights.	12½	a 13

Capons, w'n, large.	12	a 13
Capons, w'n, small and shp.	10	a 10
Ducks, Ohio & Mich., fancy.	12	a 13

Ducks, other Western, prime.	11	a 12
Ducks, poor to fair.	7	a 10
Geese, Western, prime.	8	a 8

Geese, Western, poor to fair.	6	a 7
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	3.00	a 3.25
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	2.00	a 2.50

Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.50	a 1.75
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PROVISIONS.

Business was poor and quotations are unchanged. Western pork loins easier, bringing from 7@8½c. We quote:

Jobbing Trade.

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.	10	a 11
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.	10	a 11
Smoked hams, heavy.	10½	a 11

California hams, smoked, light.	7½	a 8
Smoked bacon, boneless.	12	a 12½
Dried beef sets.	11½	a 12

Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16	a 16½
Smoked shoulders.	8	a 8½
Pickled bellies, light.	10	a 10½

Pickled bellies, heavy.	9	a 10
Fresh pork loins, Western.	7	a 8½
Fresh pork loins, city.	10	a 10½

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.	7.98	-7.80
Pure refined lard for So. America.	8.65	-8.50
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs).	9.65	-9.50

Compound Domestic Export.	—	—
Prime Western lards.	7.80	-7.70
Prime city.	7½	a 7½

Prime lard stearine.	8	a 8
Prime		

Ducks, Red-head, light weight, per pair	75@1.25
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair	75@1.00
Wild ducks, Teal, blue wing, per pair	40@ .50
Wild ducks, Teal, green-wing	25@ .30
Rabbits, prime large, undrawn, per pair	180@ .20
Rabbits, drawn and poor	120@ .15
Jack rabbits, per pair	300@ .40

BUTTER.

The proportion of strictly fancy fresh creamery was so small in current receipts that sellers have had no difficulty in maintaining 22½c and there was a steady fair demand and steady feeling on that basis. Where the quality shades off from extras only a little 21@21½c was obtained. Seconds were also quiet. Nothing new in State dairy or imitation creamery. Factory has had a fair export demand, and the market in general was better. Receipts last six days, 34,047 pkgs; previous six days, 33,519 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	a 22
Creamery, firsts	20 a 21½
Creamery, seconds	18 a 19½
Creamery, lower grades	16 a 17
Creamery, June extras	19½ a 20
Creamery, held, firsts	18 a 19
Creamery, held, thirds to seconds	15 a 17
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, finest	18 a 20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 a 19
State dairy, tubs, seconds	16 a 17
State dairy, tubs, thirds	14 a 15
State dairy, firkins	14 a 19
Western imitation creamery, finest	17 a 17½
West. imitation cream, low grades	13½ a 15
Western factory, fresh, fancy	13½ a 14
West. factory, fresh, good to choice	12½ a 13
West. factory or dairy, low grades	11 a 12½
West. factory, June make, finest	13 a 13½
West. factory, held, com. to prime	11 a 12
Rolls, fresh, choice	11 a 12
Rolls, fresh, common to prime	11 a 12
Packing stock	11 a 12
Renovated butter, fancy	17 a 18
Renovated butter, com. to choice	14 a 16

CHEESE.

The home trade demand was fair for the season, mostly for small sizes, on the basis of 12½c for fancy fall made, though some very good lots of early and late made were obtainable at 11@12c, but not quality that would suit every buyer. Large cheese had only a limited home trade outlet. Skims had had some export demand from 8c down to 5c. Receipts last six days, 16,880 boxes; previous six days, 11,270 boxes. We quote:

State, f. a., large, fall made, fancy	a 12
State, f. c., large, late made, best	a 11½
State, f. c., small, fair to good	.10% a 11
State, f. c., small, inferior	9½ a 10½
State, f. c., large, fall made, fancy	11½ a 11½
State, f. c., large, late made, best	10½ a 11
State, f. c., large, fair to good	10½ a 10½
State, f. c., large, inferior	9½ a 10
State, light skims, small, choice	9 a 9½
State, light skims, large, choice	8 a 8½
State, part skims, prime	7 a 7½
State, part skims, fair to good	5½ a 6½
State, part skims, common	3 a 4
Full skims	3 a 2½

EGGS.

The market has shown a good tone, and arrivals were moderate, and while there was some accumulation in receivers' hands it was generally held with confidence. Some exceptionally fine, closely graded Western were held at 20c mark but there were no buyers at that figure, only in rare instances. Southern were offered freely as quoted and had to be unusually fine to exceed 18½c. Refrigerators in light supply and steady. Receipts last six days, 33,550 cases; previous six days, 34,935 cases. We quote:

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., fancy, per doz.	20 a 20%
State and Penn., average prime	20 a 20%
Western, fresh gathered, firsts	20 a 19%
Western, regular pack, fair to good	18½ a 19
Western, closely graded, fancy	20 a 20
West., regular packings, prime	19½ a 20
West., reg. pack, com. to fancy	18½ a 19
Ky. & Tenn., closely graded, fancy	19 a 19
Ky. & Tenn., average prime lots	18½ a 19
Other Southern, prime	18½ a 19
South., fresh gath., fair to good	a 18
Refrig., fall pack, good to choice	17 a 18
Refrigerator, April packings, choice to fancy	a 17½
Refrig., early packed, av. prime	17 a 17½
Refrigerator, common to fair	16 a 16½

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

Penn. and State, av. prime, per doz.	20 a 20%
Western, best regular packings	a 20
Southern, best regular packings	a 19½

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUP-**PLIES.**

74¢ Canatic Soda, 1.90 to 2c for 60¢
76¢ Canatic Soda, 2 to 2.10c for 60¢
60¢ Caustic Soda, 2.20 per 100 lbs.
96¢ Powdered Caustic Soda, 3½ to 3¾c per lb.
59¢ Pure Alkali, 90¢ to \$1.00 for 48¢
48¢ Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1½c per lb.
45¢ Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.85 per 100 lbs.

Borax, 8c per lb.
Talc, 1½ to 1¾c per lb.
Palm Oil, 5½ to 5¾c per lb.
Green Olive Oil, 68 to 65c per gallon.
Yellow Olive Oil, 65 to 70c per gallon.
Green Olive Oil Feet, 5½ to 5¾c per lb.
Cochin Cocoonut Oil, 6½ to 6¾c per lb.
Ceylon Cocoonut Oil, 5½ to 6c per lb.
Cottonseed Oil, 30 to 33c per gallon.
Rosin: M, \$2.50; N, \$2.70; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., \$3.25 per 250 lbs.

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh beef tongue	.55 to .65c, a piece
Calves' head, scalded	.40 to .50c, a piece
Sweet breads, veal	.85c to \$1.00, a pair
Sweet breads, beef	.15 to .25c, a pair
Calves' livers	.35 to .60c, a piece
Beef kidneys	.10 to .12c, a piece
Mutton kidneys	.05 to .15c, a piece
Livers, beef	.50 to .60c, a piece
Oxtails	.8 to 10c, a piece
Hearts, beef	.15 to .20c, a piece
Rollas, beef	.10 to .12c, a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	.20 to .25c, a lb.
Lamb's fries	.8 to 10c, a pair

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$35.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100	
bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Hoofs	25.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first	
quality	\$2.50 a \$2.00

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. .14
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12	each 1.25
No. 2 calfskins	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	per lb. .12
No. 1 grassers	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	per lb. .12
No. 2 grassers	piece 1.30
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	per lb. .10
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece 2.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece 1.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece 1.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.25
Branded heavy kips.	piece 1.00
Branded kips.	piece .75
Branded skins.	piece .50

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg., 50 bund.	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.	34
Hog, American, tcm., per lb.	38
Hog, American, ½ bbls., per lb., free of salt	40
Hog, American, ½ bbls., per lb., free of salt	40
Beef guts, round, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	9
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.	11
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chi.	10½
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.	6
Beef guts, mild, per set, f.o.b. Chi.	48
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	50
Beef weasands, per lb.	8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.	5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.	5
Russian rings	12

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., black	Whole. 14½
Pepper, Sing., white	20%
Pepper, Penang, White	19½
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar	14
Pepper, Shot	15
Allspice	7
Coriander	5
Cloves	10
Mace	42

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3.62½ a 3.70
Refined	4½ a 4½
Granulated	4½ a 4½
Crystals	4½ a 5
Powdered	4½ a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	21
1 extra	16
IX moulding	15
IX	14½
IX	14
IX	13
IX	12
IX	11
IX	10
IX	9
IX	8

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

So far this year the oleo business in Rotterdam has been almost nil, the stocks on the other side rather large, the quantity at this time of the year not likely to keep well, and the outlook, therefore, for lower prices.

The main trouble with the oleo oil market at the present time is bad butter and butterine business in Europe and a general unsatisfactory business situation on the other side.

The neutral lard business is practically nil; the article is too high compared to the value of oleo oil, and is likely to rule lower when the inevitable break in lard comes.

Butter oil of choice quality is scarce and almost unobtainable.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market has ruled better and the good demand from the South and small stocks caused advance in quotations. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00 a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.00 a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.82½ a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.00 a 13.50

Dried blood, New York	12-13
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground	2.25 a 2.35
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	2.45 a 2.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	15.00 a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.	14.50 a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.	13.50 a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00 a 7.50
Asotine, per unit, del. N. Y.	2.30 a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.80 a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.77½ a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.75 a 2.85

South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b.	6.50 a 7.75
Charleston	
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90 a 4.00
Charleston	
Sulphite potash, 80 per cent., dried	4.25 a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.	

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ICE MACHINES FOR SALE

S the increase in our business has rendered totally inadequate the small power plants which we have had distributed over an area of thirty-five acres, we have partly installed a large plant, which is now in operation and which will be completed by April 1, 1901. The introduction of these large machines, which will represent 2,400 tons of refrigeration in four units, leaves us with a number of small units, of 75 tons capacity, to dispose of. We say this that you may know we are not disposing of these ice machines because they are worn out, but because in putting in our new equipment we have no further use for them.

The machines in question are all of the vertical compression type and single acting except in one instance, namely, that of a 100-ton De La Vergne machine, which has two ammonia compressors 13½ inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke, double acting. The steam engine is an Allis-Corliss make with cylinders 24 inches in diameter and 36 inches stroke. The ammonia compressors of the 75-ton machines are 15¾ inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke; steam cylinders 22 inches in diameter, 36 inches stroke, of the Porter make. There are also some of the 75-ton machines which have Allis and Hamilton steam engines. The floor space required by the machines is 26 ft. x 21 ft., and the height 21 ft.; the distance from top of coping stone to top connection on machine being 15 ft. 6 in. and the additional 5 ft. 6 in. being allowed for removing the ammonia pistons. These machines are all in good condition; they have been well taken care of and we will dispose of them subject to inspection.

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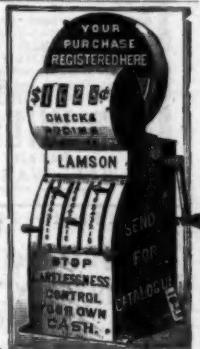
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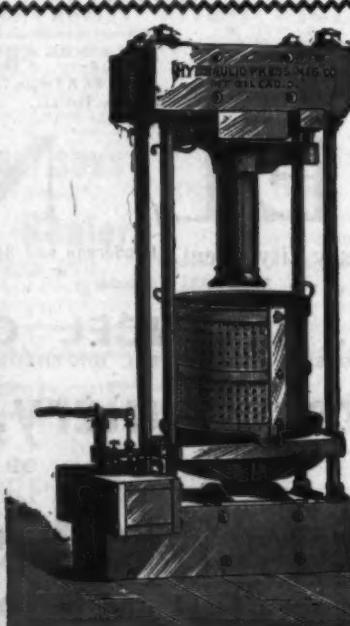
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